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V. 8 # 2
Winter 1964

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



Centennial Epilogue



La Salle

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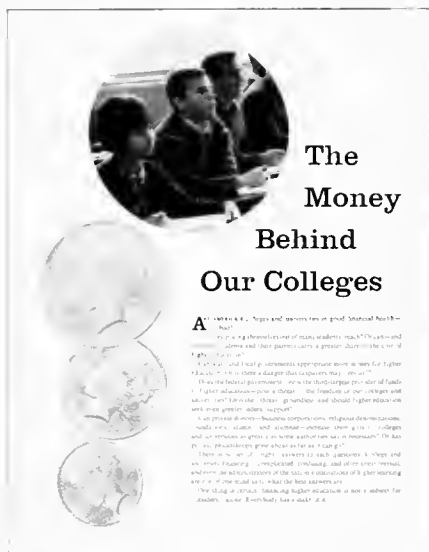
Centennial Epilogue



Winter 1964

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Coming In the
Spring Issue



A special supplement on the financing of higher education, with a companion financial report on La Salle College.

AND
JOHN UELSES:



Around the World on 16 Feet

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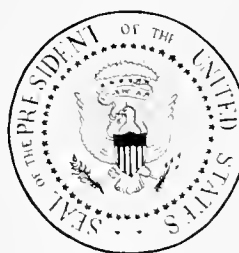
Ralph W. Howard, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., *Associate Editor*

James J. McDonald, *Alumni News* Charles F. Sibre, *Photography*

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Secretary Celebrezze addresses the Centennial Convocation

Centennial Epilogue

Photographed by CHARLES F. SIBRE and PETER DECHERT

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ended amid the tragic pall surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, causing the cancellation of the Centennial Ball, which was to have been the social climax of the year.

The fall semester, however, was highlighted by many events of academic significance, marking the conclusion of the observation which began in October, 1962 with the hoisting of a centennial flag by then-Governor David L. Lawrence.



Reunion: Dr. Baxter (left) and Dr. Holroyd

The crest of the fall celebration, and one of the high points of the entire year, was reached at the honors convocation. Anthony J. Celebrezze, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was the principal speaker and received an honorary doctor of laws degree at the exercises held in the College Union theatre.

A friendship of some 40 years was renewed that Sunday afternoon, when Dr. Roland Holroyd, professor of Biology and founder of the department, was reunited with Dr. Frank C. Baxter, professor emeritus of English at the University of Southern California and prominent television educator, who received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree and also spoke. The professors were colleagues at La Salle in 1921-22, when Dr. Baxter taught the first Mammalian Anatomy course at the College, then located at Broad and Stiles Streets. In those halycon days, when both scholars were pursuing advanced degrees at the University of Pennsylvania, La Salle's total enrollment hardly equaled the number of students in some large classrooms today.

Also honored at the final academic event of the centennial celebration were three college presidents, the Very Rev. William F. Maloney, S.J., president of St. Joseph's College, Sister Mary Gregory, C.R.S.M., president of Gwynedd-Mercy College, and Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, president of Temple University, each of whom received honorary Doctor of Pedagogy degrees. Joseph B. Quinn, Esq., legal advisor to La Salle's Board of Managers, was given a Doctor of Laws degree.



Degree sponsors (foreground) Dr. Joseph Flubacher (left) with Dr. Gladfelter and the Rev. John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., (left) with Father Maloney.

SECRETARY CELEBREZZE, in his address to the audience of honor students, faculty and 50 delegates from other colleges and universities, asserted that "real equality of opportunity is not possible today without the benefit of an adequate formal education."

"When access to education is denied any American because of his race," he charged, "this is more than an affront to justice and a waste of human potential; it is a denial to the individual of personal freedom."

"American colleges," he concluded, "bear an increasingly heavy responsibility for our national growth and for the strengthening of freedom."

Dr. Baxter told the honor students that "Hamlet's advice is still the best, gentlemen: 'The readiness is all.' Be ready to be a citizen; be ready to be a parent, be ready to survive, even, for in the

last analysis you must stand alone."

"Young people in college today," the winner of seven television "Emmy" awards said, "will never know a world of easy, balanced order. The world is so uncertain. Just think of what we have been through as a civilization in the years of this century, so far. Never in all human history has society suffered so grievous a hurt as has society by all of the upheavals—the two great wars, the economic readjustments, the political changes—which have occurred in this century."

"Don't ever stop learning, gentlemen," Dr. Baxter concluded. "Become one of those very few Americans who can read! I know of what I say. People used to ask me: 'What use is an English major?' You know, that's an awfully hard question to answer, for any one who would ask the question would not understand the best answer you could give him: that somehow it leads to a life that's just a little richer and fuller than another man's. Only one out of two adult Americans reads even one book a year."

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS of the centennial conclusion were two Centenary Lectures, the presentation of the final four Centennial Medals in a series of 13 awards given since October, 1962 by various La Salle departments, and six special medals presented to five Christian Brothers and former Gov. David L. Lawrence.

The Centenary Lectures were given by G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, who warned tiny Somalia it would eventually regret acceptance of military assistance from the Soviet Union, and by Dr. Rene Dubos, author and research biologist for the Rockefeller Institute, who chided scientists who attempt to understand man through only one special field of study.

Williams' address, the first official statement on the topic, was delivered by an aide, veteran diplomat Elbert G. Matthews, director of the State Department's office of inter-African affairs, due to a death in the Williams family hours before the lecture.

Dr. Dubos, who also received a Centennial Medal



Dr. Baxter: "Don't ever stop learning gentlemen."

Mr. Quinn (left) and Brother Daniel Bernian.





Dr. Dubos



Dr. Florit



Dr. Kelley



Dr. Abell



Medalists (from left) Brothers Francis, Bernian, Paul and Anselm.

from the College's Biology department, called for a more integrated study of man by all sciences. "All of our knowledge of man," he asserted, "as a physical, chemical machine, always fails to account for some of the problems which are most peculiar to man." Dr. John S. Penny, chairman of the Biology department presented the medal at a dinner on the campus preceding the lecture.

The Modern Languages department presented the medal for October to Dr. Eugenio Florit, professor of Spanish at Barnard College, and two medals were given in December, the Chemistry department award to Dr. Maurice J. Kelley, an alumnus now director of research laboratories at the Diversy Corporation in Chicago, and the History department's medal, given to Dr. Aaron I. Abell, professor of American History at the University of Notre Dame. The medals were presented by Dr. John A. Guischard, Brother G. Raymond, F.S.C., and Dennis J. McCarthy, chairman of the respective departments.

Special medals were given to Brother D. John, F.S.C., Baltimore District provincial; Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president; Brother E. Francis, F.S.C., principal of La Salle College High School; two past La Salle presidents, Brother E. Anselm, F.S.C. and Brother Gregorian Paul, F.S.C., and ex-Gov. David L. Lawrence, chairman of the Centenary Fund.

Brother Fidelian of Mary, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, perhaps best characterized the effect and significance of the Centennial celebration with his remarks at the Centennial Convocation:

"We wish to recall the religious conviction and the courage of the founders of the College, the labors of their successors over the last century, and the devotion of our present faculty and student body."

Reflections Upon the Domestic and Foreign Implications of

BLACK FRIDAY, 1963

DOMESTIC POLICY

By DR. ROBERT J. COURTNEY, Associate Professor, Political Science

an amendment to fill the Vice-Presidential vacancy

TWO TRAGEDIES struck the United States on November 22, 1963. The first was the irrational assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the second stemmed from the first. This was the immediate reaction on the part of many so-called "liberals" in this country who callously indicted not only all of the South, but also all of the followers of what is commonly referred to as the Far Right.

Television, radio and the newspapers recorded the blanket indictments which were hurled at this group of Americans. This unfortunate situation has had a sobering effect upon a large segment of the American public. After some reflection, they realize that Dallas did not assassinate the President, nor did the South, nor the American people. The President was assassinated by one, forlorn, pathetic individual, not by a city, not a state, and not a nation.

The reaction to these irresponsible charges assuredly will result in some soul searching among those on the fringes of both Left and Right, and will cause concern about these extreme positions. Thus, a political orientation toward the more moderate Center will occur. This, no doubt, will be a temporary phenomenon, but it will affect the candidacy of Senator Goldwater and the Republicans will undoubtedly support a Nixon, Rockefeller, or a Lodge as their candidate in 1964.

At the Democratic convention, the party will have to balance the ticket and is likely to look approvingly on a Humphrey or a McCarthy for Vice President to attract and hold the liberal vote, while the President concentrates a large measure of his attention on preventing a splintering of the South and thwarting the possibility of a threatened revolt, evidences of which were apparent in 1960.

Religion will no longer reach the proportions in future elections as those manifest in the past, because of the forthright manner in which the question was handled in the 1960 campaign and the assiduous application of a strict interpretation of the concept of separation of Church and State applied during the late President's administration. This policy was pursued despite increasing pressures on the part of many Catholic groups to relax this interpretation and application. The adherence to this principle has done much to allay the fears and misgivings of many non-Catholics concerning the risks involved in the election of a Catholic President.

The political climate in America will change with the succession; the atmosphere will appear less idealistic, less visionary, more political and more practical. Changes in the administrative branch will be forthcoming after a satisfactory period of adjustment, and the character of the new President will become clearly fixed on the new

Black Friday, 1963

administration. The first and most significant of these changes will be in the staff positions which form the inner circle of advisory personnel. Later changes in the cabinet are to be expected. Also, with the political acumen of the President, the expectations for breaking the legislative log jam are excellent and the efforts of Congress should be more productive.

Because of the amendment to the National Security Council Act in 1949, the emergency transition from one executive to another can be accomplished with greater facility than in any period in our history. As a result of this provision, the Vice-President is now a member of the National Security Council. This group, which meets weekly, is charged with the primary function of advising the President "with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving national security." Thus, the Vice-President is privy to the inner-most secrets of the administration and, indeed, can participate in the discussions formulating these policies. Never again will a Vice-President have to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency under the handicaps experienced by former President Truman upon his succession in 1945.

Two problems, however, still persist. The first is the problem of the "inability" of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Presently, the only provision for succession under this circumstance is the personal agreement between the President and Vice-President which started with the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement. A similar agreement existed between Kennedy and Johnson and presently a reported understanding has been reached between Johnson and McCormick. These personal agreements are merely stopgap measures and Congress should enact legislation to set up a formal procedure to determine "inability" in order to eliminate any possible stigma to succession under this condition. A Committee on Presidential Inability composed of the Vice-President, Speaker of the House, Majority and Minority leaders of the House and Senate could be created by law to perform this function wherever the need arose.

It is unlikely that the United States could survive, let alone tolerate, the conditions which existed during the time following Garfield's shooting and death, or the period of Wilson's paralytic stroke. With the world leadership centered in the United States, this country can no longer afford a moratorium in executive leadership; if, in truth, it ever could.

THE SECOND PROBLEM is created when the office of Vice-President becomes vacant. In the absence of a Vice-President, the present succession law provides for the Speaker of the House, if he qualifies, or the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, or the department heads in the order written into the legislation. This law of 1947 leaves much to be desired. Although President Johnson has indicated a desire to keep the Speaker informed about the administration when it is not inconsistent with his duties as Speaker, there is a constitutional question which could be raised concerning the propriety of such an arrangement. The need for the possible successor to be completely informed is evident, but the present informal machinery for this is too nebulous to satisfy this need. What the country needs is a constitutional amendment to fill the Vice-Presidential vacancy.

Who should fill this vacancy? The answer is obvious — the President should be authorized by the constitution to *appoint* a Vice-President subject only to the present constitutional requirements of age, citizenship and residence.

This proposal is not unreasonable, because the Vice-Presidential candidate is, practically speaking, selected by the Presidential nominee at present, and this choice is simply ratified by the delegates in the national convention. Therefore, there should be no legitimate objection to the Presidential appointment when a vacancy occurs in the office, either by death (seven Vice-Presidents have died in office), resignation (one resigned), or succession (eight have succeeded upon the death of the President). This power of appointment would permit continuity of government and eliminate the possibility of a temporary President which could result under our present system.

Also, the President and the Speaker could be of different parties, and the complicating factors resulting from this situation are readily apparent. The appointment of a Vice-President would eliminate this eventuality and provide for the succession of a person knowledgeable in the policies of government. Thus, the transition could be sure, swift and stable. The need for a Vice-President was never more clearly evident than on that fateful day of November 22nd.

These problems should be solved. The time to consider their solution is now—when the deliberations can be calm and unemotional—not when the crisis is upon us.

The assassination of the President has brought and will continue to bring about changes in our political life. Fortunately for the nation, it is a wound which will eventually heal, but the scar will always remain.

FOREIGN POLICY

By DR. C. RICHARD CLEARY,
Professor, Political Science

cooperation with France

THE DEATH of President John F. Kennedy has cut off a brilliant career in midcourse. Several facets of this tragic event are discussed elsewhere in this issue by my colleagues. My own comment is confined to a brief estimate of the accomplishments of Mr. Kennedy in the field of foreign affairs, and the consequences of his death for America's world relationships.

Historians of diplomacy will surely revere the memory of Mr. Kennedy for the quiet but determined and competent manner in which he arrested and reversed the lethal drift toward nuclear monomania in American military policy. When he assumed office in 1960, America had for some years been sinking into diplomatic debility, caused in part by an emphasis on nuclear armaments at the expense of strength in the more modest and more practical conventional tools of military power. Without weakening our nuclear arsenal, he rebuilt America's capacity to fight at times, at places, and by methods dictated by honor and legitimate interest. This phase of President Kennedy's military policy did more to diminish the likelihood of nu

clear war than all the placard-parading of the world's pacifist societies; and more to avert defeat by lawless force than all the verbal A-bomb-brandishing of our radical nationalists.

The supreme test of his courage came just over a year ago, on the issue of Russian rocket sites on Cuban soil. His successful ultimatum to the Soviet Union at that time has been generally recognized as a crucial turning point in the cold war. Some commentators have viewed it as the decisive victory in that conflict. In any case, it was the first time since President Truman that the world on both sides of the Communist Curtain has seen dramatic proof that there are values an American holds higher than comfort or personal security. In that moment, John F. Kennedy won the enduring admiration and respect of the world—including that of his chief adversary, Chairman Khrushchev.

Having shown the strength of his purpose not to "negotiate from fear," Mr. Kennedy was prompt to demonstrate by his conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty that he truly did not "fear to negotiate."

President Kennedy's courage and intelligence were pitted with equal zeal against other more insidious and ubiquitous enemies of human welfare. He took up and revived the struggle against poverty, disease and material misery in the poor nations of the world. He was the first President since Roosevelt to impress upon the peoples of Latin America our concern for their suffering and their needs, and he fought gallantly to secure the support of the American people and Congress for a more adequate program of economic aid and development in that quarter of the world. The Alliance for Progress is still in its infancy; its ultimate success will depend upon his successors. But he was in this work true to his own counsel to the nation: "let us begin!"

No estimate of President Kennedy's creativity would be complete without mention of the Peace Corps. This imaginative institution has elicited a noble response from America's young men and women, and vividly demonstrated to the world of the poor and oppressed our good will toward them. Through it, thousands of Americans have become more complete members of the human race; and millions of others have come to know the truest heart of America. Its results so far have been good without exception; its long range effects are incalculable.

In addition to his specific foreign policies, many other aspects of Mr. Kennedy's Presidency made intangible but important contributions to our foreign relations. His conception of Presidential responsibility and authority followed the tradition of our strong Presidents—Lincoln, the two Roosevelts, Wilson and Truman. The soundness of that conception was confirmed by his official conduct. During his presidency the world became aware that a keen clear mind and a resolute will spoke for America in the councils of nations, thus strengthening the confidence of Allied and friendly governments in American leadership, increasing the respect of neutrals, and deepening the diffidence of enemies.

The fact that he was our first Catholic President was of more than domestic significance. Regarding the impact of this event upon America, nothing need be added to the fine tribute paid by a representative Protestant spokesman, the Reverend Doctor Eugene Corson Blake, head of the United Presbyterian Church, who declared:

"John Kennedy, as President, demonstrated that he was indeed a good Catholic, and also, that his kind of Christianity was a strength, rather than a handicap, to his serving the whole people of the whole nation under the Constitution and under God."

The fact that America accorded such esteem to her first Catholic President was a striking demonstration to the world of the new level of political and moral maturity that this nation has attained.

Other elements of the Kennedy Presidency had important though imponderable effects upon America's position and prestige in the world. His principled and energetic labor to secure for American Negroes their full civil and human rights commanded the respect of a world in which "Caucasians" are outnumbered by colored men. While defending the equal dignity and rights of all men, the President also emphasized the special responsibilities of those gifted with higher intellect and education. In numerous messages to universities he elaborated the precept that the university graduate owed a special duty of public service to the nation. His practice was as good as his precept. By calling into Government service the highest talent the nation could provide, and by unusual encouragement and support of the arts and sciences, he showed the world that American esteem for intellect was more than lip-deep.

WHAT CHANGES can be expected as a result of the President's death? Obviously, the man himself is irreplaceable; no one else can precisely duplicate the character, intellect, the *elan*, the wit, the personal attractiveness embodied in his person. The prudent statesmanship of our dead president is now evident in his choice of a running mate. In Lyndon Johnson, we have a president who is better informed and more fully prepared to carry on the policies of his predecessor than any of the other Vice-Presidents who have been called to assume this supreme office. He has made it emphatically clear in his first official pronouncements that he is in complete accord with the views of the late President of all vital issues. It is quite possible, moreover, that he will be more successful than President Kennedy was in securing approval for some of the more controversial proposals now before Congress.

Further, he will have a fresh opportunity of resolving some of the serious differences between America and France, which arose several years before Mr. Kennedy took office. If our alliance with Europe is to prosper, it must come to terms with Gen. De Gaulle. At this time, it is sobering to scan the list of names of statesmen who have assumed that General DeGaulle was a phenomenon whose passing they could await with equanimity: Churchill, Atlee, MacMillan, Stalin, Roosevelt, Truman, and Kennedy. On this record, it would be imprudent for President Johnson to make the same assumption. The shock of President Kennedy's death could facilitate a more perfect cooperation between America and France, and I hope that President Johnson will not permit this opportunity to escape his grasp.

History will certainly record that Mr. Kennedy left the affairs of the nation and the world in better condition than he found them. Yet Mr. Johnson will need all our prayers to continue the work so nobly begun by his predecessor. For in this age, the burden of Presidential powers is too heavy for any man to bear without Divine help.



From nineteenth century political economist Thomas R. Malthus, who aroused the modern concern for population growth, to John Rock, M.D., whose recent book "The Time Has Come" has evoked the ire of some Catholic prelates, the dilemma has raged: too many people or too little food?



Illustration by Alice Domineski

Population Explosion: myth or reality?

By BROTHER CASIMIR BENEDICT, F.S.C.

AMONG THOSE who view favorably the use of contraceptive devices, there is a false atmosphere of expectancy that one of these days the Church, pushed forward by an aroused laity, will at last catch up with the twentieth century. In my opinion it's the twentieth century that should catch up with the march of mankind! Catholic opposition to contraception, tax-supported or otherwise, is sufficiently known to warrant omission here. Less apparent has been a positive Catholic response to population problems.

Contraceptive measures advocated by some demographers, beside being wicked, also fall far short of the steps that this problem calls for: they are mere palliatives instead of being remedies. *Something far more radical is needed.*

We have heard *ad nauseam* that, if there is any hope for peace and prosperity for all of the world's people, birth-rates must be rapidly reduced to little more than replacement levels. Such statements are sensational, and sensationalism has always been an effective way of gaining notice, or of promoting circulation. The question arises whether contraception, abortion, sterilization and other external methods of birth-prevention will in fact produce

and retain an overall lowering of birth-rates. Will they not rather boomerang at mankind with an evil worse than the one it is attempting to avoid? These fears are neither pessimistic, nor unjustified.

Undifferentiated human energy is only one kind of energy. Human needs are the catalysts which convert this energy into different forms. We know how impelling and inexorable the sex drive can be. To give it the encouragement of contraceptive practices can only mean a gradual, but rapid acceptance of a further loosening of sexual drives. As a transformer of human energy, sex is of frightening magnitude. Moreover, it always presses its priority of claim. *To spend more energy through sex inevitably means to convert more into the same channel.* From a biological point of view, each organ and cell of our body contains within itself for the purpose of conservation the means of replacement or of compensation. This is one form of the transfer of energy within us. Man's personal activity, whether physical, mental, or psychic, is a channeling of his energies into specific areas. The more frequently any particular channel is used, the larger it becomes, and the greater the energy directed into it. This indeed, is a crude picture of what an athlete unconsciously seeks through his efforts to build a strong physique: his daily run around the track brings about a reflex channeling of food calories into specific muscles and specific regions of the body. He runs to be able to run better. Do we similarly want contraceptive practices to increase within us this specific channeling of our own human energy? And if not within ourselves, why then within all humanity?

Brother Benedict recently joined the La Salle faculty from St. Joseph's College in London, where he was chairman of the Geography and Russian departments and took part in a national congress on population problems sponsored by the United Nations Association in England. He is now an assistant professor of Russian.

Population Explosion:

This idea, perhaps, provides a new dimension to family planning. Seen in converse, it shows another picture of the population explosion. Deliberately to open to sex drives the reservoir of human energy could surely result only in an empty, flabby human psyche, totally conquered by a sickly, debilitated physique. And where would we go from there? Can we conceive of a sexual misfit with noble idealism and effective will-power? Considering it more crudely, can we surrender to sexual degradation and still become more nobly human? Now, if this does not obtain on an individual scale, why should it obtain on a national, or a global scale?

ASSUMING FROM ADAM AND EVE a population increase of one percent per annum, the world's population would have grown to 41,000 after 1000 years, to 873 million after 2000 years — to over 126 billion after 2500 years, and to over nine trillion after 3000 years. Within the next 1000 years there would have been standing room only on this planet! That this has not happened indicates a vastly slower rate of increase; a higher mortality rate is not an adequate explanation. In the middle of the twentieth century, in some countries such as Ceylon, this rate soared to three and one-half percent per annum in 1948. An absolute overpopulation is like the horizon: it recedes because production moves forward. Nevertheless, one is tempted to speculate about the time when, with a rate of growth of three and one-half percent per annum, the earth *would* be absolutely overpopulated. Mathematics prove that this time is very near, and that the danger is very great indeed. The lowering of birth-rates, particularly in some countries, truly needs therefore to be attempted. But if so, it should be done via man's inner springs, psychosomatically, and NOT through contraceptives. The urges of sex are internal. To provide man with cheap contraceptives appears to me no better remedy than providing an alcoholic with cheap drink lest he should ruin his family economy.

The path of escape is very steep, very difficult, and must be travelled very rapidly. To fall off, is to drop into the abyss of being so much less a human being. But this path leads not via contraceptives, nor even via the licit 'Rhythm Method.' A conquest much more radical is needed — the conquest of sensuality: teaching mankind to have a high standard not only in consumer goods, but primarily in consumer virtues; doing away with brothels, even the need for park-bench kissing, and with the hunger for pornographic literature; creating an atmosphere of sanctity around the marriage bed, the realization that there really are, in marriage, pleasures far greater and more rewarding than the marriage act; disinfecting and banishing that sickly and contagious atmosphere in which teenagers think so lightly of conceiving children at 14, and thus creating a fertile soil for a whole line of illicit conceptions, and teaching mankind to live on a level higher than that of mere sensuality. The list could descend to even such apparently ridiculous, though very obnoxious, details as pantilegs advertisements.

These moral objectives, if really attained, will not only have remedied a galloping birth-rate, but will also have raised rapidly and considerably the standard of living, by diverting to useful purposes the unimaginably large savings of human energy. The need of these moral objectives is the more imperative because modern man has more and

more leisure time. It is not enough to block the channel to sex energy; such repression could only result in a psychic disease. One needs to divert that energy. Psychology calls this sublimation. The 'Rhythm Method' could perhaps find some justifiable scope in this sublimation. But, as Pope Pius XII told us, "the liceity of Rhythm must be judged from the soundness of the reasons for which it is employed." Thus, the Christian solution to existing "overpopulation" is positive rather than negative: that is, it underlines *virtue as a source of strength*, accepts the *dynamism of life* as a starting point, and proposes to advance economic productivity. Psychiatric research in the understanding of human habits and problems will confirm the validity of this approach.

It is the conviction of many sincere and well-informed scientists that the earth can feed several times its present population. Nevertheless, the postulate of T. R. Malthus that the tendency of population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, *does* touch upon one of mankind's most urgent problems. At least half of the world's people hover uncertainly in the shadows of poverty, just above starvation level, despite the fact that there is enough food for all even now. The world is producing 50% more food than before World War II and the increase in the world's population during the same period was only 35%: *Production of food, therefore, has increased more rapidly than the world population.* Unfortunately, these elements are calibrated on two different scales, one global, the other national; and both need not necessarily be of practical significance.

Maldistribution of the earth's goods is the cancer of human society, and hunger constitutes only one of its many pangs. This problem must be attacked at its roots, and must be solved, if our civilization is to survive. For nothing can disrupt society so rapidly and so completely as hunger. The wise old Roman, Seneca, warned: "Hungry people will not endure reason; they will not listen to justice; and they will not bend to any prayer for mercy." And who can testify that such hungry people will never have nuclear weapons? We have not one, but two swords of Damocles hanging over us.

THE PROBLEM OF HUNGER is so vast, that its solution can be achieved only by an inter-governmental action. However, as one statesman put it, governments have no right to act beyond the margin of public opinion. It is therefore imperative that a widespread public concern be aroused, which alone can evoke the massive action that is needed. Much of the cause of the world's 'food shortage' lies in the inadequate use of resources. There are two ways in which this can be remedied: To increase the productivity of land and sea already used, and to increase the productive areas. We are on the threshold of immensely vast developments.

At the beginning of the 1961 crop season, surplus world stocks of food (wheat, maize, barley, oats, sorghum, and millet), amounted to 130 million metric tons. The food value of these surpluses is equivalent to the total calorie intake of the present world population for two months at a daily intake of 2,300 calories per person. The annual average increase of grain surpluses alone — now about ten million metric tons — would be sufficient to meet the calorie requirements of 85% of the current increase in world population. Unfortunately, the food is in "the wrong places." When one country has large quantities of food-

Population Explosion:

stuffs that it does not need, it might seem a simple matter to arrange the transfer of them into another country. But there is probably no nation whose economy is not balanced so delicately that the sudden uncontrolled import and distribution of large quantities of essential goods would not upset or even seriously damage this economy. And although redistribution of food can help, and the gradual easing of trade restrictions and improvements of transport have made this easier, the real solution of the world's food problems depends on greater production within the underdeveloped countries themselves. Use is already being made of surpluses of rich countries to aid the economies of poorer lands. But if obstacles of transport, marketing, distribution, and of human customs are overcome, then a chain of human forces in these lands could be freed and harnessed to a far more rapid growth of food production. For is it not cause for amazement that although the average African farm family feeds less than one non-farm family, in the developed agricultural countries the above ratio is 1.20! Basically, tropical lands ought to possess a higher productivity than the temperate lands.

AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE of the world food situation is that the regions most in need of increased food production have paradoxically the largest percentage of population engaged in agriculture. In countries with a high standard of living (e.g., the U.S. or Western Europe), the percentage of the working population engaged in agriculture fluctuates between three and one-half to five percent, whereas in most countries of Asia and Africa 80% or more of the people work on the land. The productivity of these vast numbers could be made parallel to that of farm workers in developed lands, multiplying itself therefore by at least twenty percent per person. In the Far East and in Africa, no more food per capita is being produced now than before World War II; in Latin America it is even less! The high food productivity of rich countries is as yet unmatched in most of the agricultural nations of the world. Indeed, human resources are among those which are most misused.

Shortages of land are often due to the loss of cultivable acreage through lack of knowledge or foresight. In the Middle East, vast areas that once supported flourishing civilizations, are now deserts. In the U.S., 16 million acres were laid to waste by drought and blowing dust in 1954. But man has now both the knowledge and the power to forestall these losses. He is even within sight of the ability to reverse the process and drive back the boundaries of deserts. The limits of croplands, too, are receding under the influence of the cold-resisting varieties of seeds, particularly cereals. The deserts of Canada and of North Asia are slowly diminishing. Nevertheless, it still remains true, paradoxically, that land—the most essential of the world's natural resources—is in many ways the most neglected. With what amazement do people of America learn that erosion has damaged at least 50% of the currently arable land here in the U.S.!

The shift from crops producing less energy to corn and potatoes seems to give great promise. Here, the greatest obstacles lie in the dietary customs of some peoples. Potatoes produce more food energy per acre than any other crop, except corn. The average yield of an acre of potatoes is well over two billion large calories; this is more than twice the calories of wheat per acre in the U.S. Under favorable conditions, the yield of potatoes has risen three-

fold! How astounding therefore that one-third of mankind does not eat potatoes!

Perhaps the quickest method of increasing the world's food supplies is to spread the knowledge of more efficient farming techniques, and to make available the means by which these techniques can be applied. The last 15 years have seen remarkable inventions of insecticides, weed-killers, and pesticides, but unfortunately these still remain almost totally unused. Much of the land under cultivation is not utilized as productively as it might be. There are several ways in which nutrients can be replenished: one is to employ some system of crop rotation, another is the use of fertilizers. Both methods are still totally unused by more than half the world's food growers. Fertilizers have proven their power to increase yields with dramatic rapidity even in lands of advanced agriculture, such as Britain, where experiments have shown an increase of 72 pounds of meat per head of cattle in 100 days. Livestock improvements, and control of animal diseases can raise the world's supply of meat, milk, wool, and other animal products enormously. In Europe, the average yield per head of cattle is ten times greater than that in the Far East, and seven times greater than in the Near East and Latin America. Even so, efficiency of production in Europe could be much higher if modern practices of feeding, management and breeding were generally applied. Israel provides an excellent example of such an increase from the average of 620 kg. of milk per annum to 4,000 kg. of milk per cow, merely through the introduction of the Friesian breed.

Opportunities for the expansion of crop-bearing areas are very substantial. Only one-tenth of the land surface of the earth is at present under cultivation. An additional 27% of the total is potentially usable, not including 25% that is now too arid, and another 25% is too mountainous. This situation implies that wide areas of additional land could be cropped in the very near future. Experts have pointed out that if only one-fifth of the unused tropical soils could be brought under cultivation, it would add one billion acres for agriculture. Meteorology is within sight of the means of achieving artificial-rainmaking. The lack of this has been so far the main obstacle to the conquest of 12 billion acres of potentially agricultural lands in arid climates. Situations like those in Israel, where rainfall is terribly sparse but where not uncommonly a cloudburst with a load of 15 inches spreads sudden devastation by means of the precious water, would then be corrected. Agricultural scientists also see ever-increasing possibilities in irrigation. Asian and African rivers can support vastly extended farming in areas where undernourishment is the most pressing problem. Immense reservoirs of water beneath the Saharan and the Australian deserts await exploitation. In some areas, fish can also be bred in irrigation channels, thus contributing to diminishing pests and increasing of the present sources of proteins in regions where they are most needed.

NOT ONLY is it theoretically possible for man to satisfy his food requirements from his present resources, but there are also vast, untapped stores within his reach. Is it not staggering that the sea, covering three-fourths of the globe's surface, produce only one percent of its food! The sea's resources have hardly been touched. Experts consider the potential of the sea to be at least equal to that of the land. Since 1950, fish production has increased from 20

Population Explosion:

million tons to 37 millions annually. Most of this increase is due merely to low-cost mechanization of the ordinary outrigger canoes, mechanization which normally raises the output ten times. Authorities agree that even under present conditions the sea could yield twice the food it now provides, without overstraining its resources. Seas and oceans of the northern hemisphere produce 98% of the world's fish output; the southern hemisphere contributes only two percent! Until recently, men used the seas as they long-ago used the land, i.e. for hunting. In the main, fish farming has been carried on only in small, inland waters. Yet there are many possibilities of extending this into the open seas. Farming the oceans instead of hunting them, restocking the seas with selected suitable fish, and exploiting these rationally, would certainly do much to increase the yield from the world's fisheries. Greater knowledge of the behavior of fish makes it easier now, with improved equipment, to find and to catch them. Vast areas of the oceans not previously fished, may soon be yielding rich harvests. Long experience in oyster farming and in raising mussels and clams shows that under favorable conditions, the annual crop in molluscs grown under water may exceed the yield of food obtainable from the best agricultural lands.

Even richer than fish in precious protein is some of the vegetable life found in the sea. In some of the green algae, protein accounts for one half of their total weight. Moreover these sea plants can be cultivated. A given area of water can produce a much greater weight of food than the same area of land. The new occupation of sea farming is only in its infancy, but certainly has vast potentialities. "Grazing fish," and "farming the sea-bed" should no more be considered hyperbolic expressions. *And protein can now be extracted even from leaves of trees!*

Hunger derives from unbalanced diets and badly prepared food more often than from actual food shortages. Education in dietary needs is one of the most important aspects of the war on want. In fact, education is the most vital part of the campaign. This may sound hopeful, but let it not be mistaken for complacency. The world is in woeful ferment, and a nuclear war could very well cancel out all of our hopes. The present multiplication of the human race sounds an alarm as dangerous as that of nuclear war and also of extreme urgency. This, not because it is excessive multiplication, but rather because often it is excessively evil, and leading to a further intensification of the pangs of hunger, misery, anguish and of human degradation. Pope Paul has called ardently for "efforts to re-establish the equilibrium between growing population and the means of livelihood." But he specified that "these efforts must not be directed towards the violation of the laws of life." Malthus himself did not approve of artificial birth-control.

Neither is all well with our modern sociology. The unprecedented rate of growth of the world's population justly deserves widespread concern. It is indeed true that dangers deriving from it are second only to dangers of nuclear warfare. But this justifies neither frantic measures nor sensationalism. I suspect either of these are frequently at play. Karl Sax, a demographer, either did not see, or did not want to see the truth when he wrote in *Population Explosion* that "India, China, Java, Egypt, and many other countries do not have sufficient land for any significant agricultural expansion." To take example from India

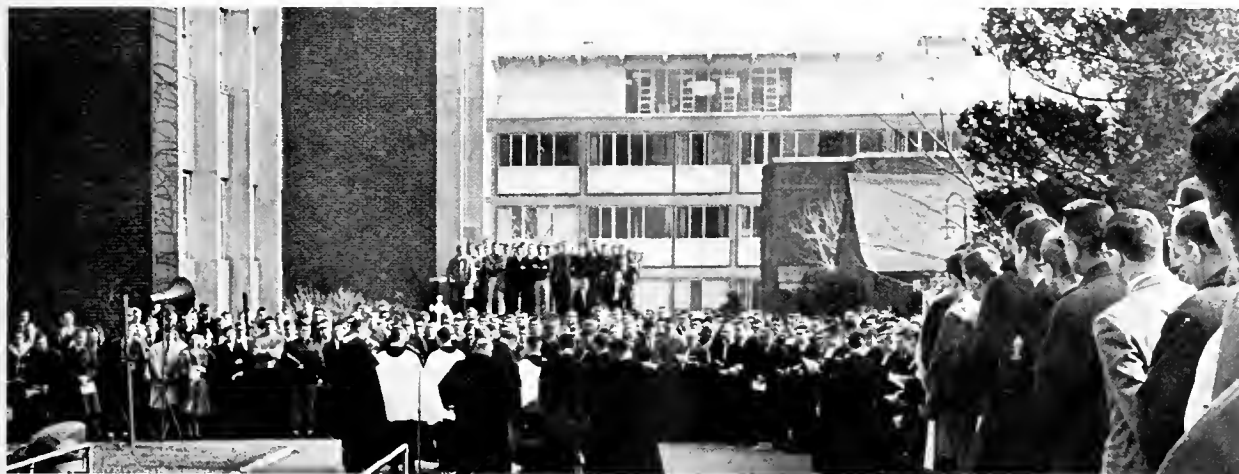
alone, she would do an immediate and immense service to her farming merely by destroying her many-million-strong stock of cattle; these have grossly overgrazed her land, and are kept solely for religious reasons, not economic ones. Again, the Ganges Valley, despite its population of 130 million, could double its acreage of agriculturally productive land if it would use the water of the Ganges that now run to waste. Further, she could produce two crops, or even three, under irrigation, where only one is obtained now. A Zimmerman wrote in *Catholic Viewpoint* that, "Relative overpopulation is a relic of former neglect. Since the imbalances are spawned by social disorders and inadequacies, the proper solution is a speedy development of social order, not the obnoxious campaign to strangle normal life." A Catholic mother reflects the minds of many when she writes, "I cannot understand how temperance can be acquired by deliberately sowing the seed of life on barren ground." Isn't the lowering of birth-rate meant to be a fruit of temperance? In the long run, it is *love* that counts above everything else. But love of what? Of whom? If we accept the brotherhood of man for all the world, war and poverty must be eliminated. We must offer the hand of fellowship to non-Catholics in the study of all our problems, particularly of the norms implanted in nature by God, and we must respect human life in all its stages. But, particularly, we must resist the temptation to reduce marriage and family to a mechanical formula acceptable to human wishes.

"THE GENERAL LOWERING of the human tone constitutes the most outstanding fact of human history," wrote Gabriel Marcel in *Homo Viator*. And the late President John F. Kennedy recorded his dismay over the discovery that one-in-four young men in this country fail to meet the rather modest requirements for military service. Of 306,073 men between 22 and 23 years, 49% were found unqualified, 25% because they failed in mental tests, and others because they could not meet the physical qualifications.

Living is a dynamic process under all its aspects. Medical science holds that endocrine activity is profoundly modified by social behavior. What modifications are likely, if not inevitable, from college life where men and women are allowed in each other's rooms for 25 hours a week? This is a hint of the hurt which youth suffers from the disrupting influences of modern life. Christopher Dawson, the historian, wrote that, "The Church is socially incomplete unless there is a Christian society, and the State is morally incomplete without some spiritual bond other than the law and the power of the sword." We might add that a school is educationally incomplete, unless its students are equipped with intellectual dynamism. This dynamism, or intellectual power, is already woefully weak, and is very likely to grow weaker with every contraceptive practice publicly justified or privately adopted. *Homo Sapiens* seems to have become mere flesh. His appetites have overtaken him, thereby creating in his personality a dreadful imbalance.

The task before humanity is immense — so frightening in its magnitude, that a few licit 'loopholes' may advisedly be needed. One may be the so-called 'Rhythm-Method.' Its light, however, is *maroon*, not *green*. The human ideal is higher. The man who has lost this ideal, has already lost his way.

AROUND CAMPUS



The faculty and student body offer prayers surrounding Brother Augustine's casket on the campus.

"He cared for the young and the poor."

IF ANY ONE, after this day, should write a life of Brother Augustine, let him say: "He was a true apostle of Catholic social action. And then, let him place a footnote there: See *Mater et Magistra*, Part IV."

Thus began the eulogy by the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., La Salle chaplain, at the funeral for Brother Dominic Augustine, F.S.C., beloved teacher and friend, who died December 4 after a brief illness. A member of the La Salle staff for 21 years, he had been chairman of the Sociology department since 1948 and would have celebrated 45 years as a member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools on December 8. His age was 63.

Father Heath's allusion to the late Pope John's historic pastoral letter on the social teaching of the Catholic Church could not have been more appropriate, for if all Christians are bound to be concerned for social justice, Brother Augustine exemplified that concern to his colleagues and the thousands of students whom he influenced. His teaching skill and wisdom were exceeded only by his enormous love for other human beings.

Brother Augustine was perhaps best known for his work as the La Salle and regional moderator of the National Federation of Catholic College Students. But his great charity found a special need in those whom social, economic or hereditary factors had left with little or no hope.

"No social problem escaped his labors," Father Heath said. "In the early forties, he worked here with Brother Alfred on labor relations, helping workmen to speak publicly to make their Christian views known at labor union meetings. In the fifties, he was

active in solving the social dilemma of that period, marriage and the family. At the college level, this meant marriage preparation.

"He (gave) courses and lectures at La Salle. In 1953, he founded the 'You and Marriage' lecture series, (which) he continued to moderate until his death."

"It is a sure truth of God's Providence," Father Heath continued, "which we see verified so often, that the seed must die if it is to bear much fruit. In the very month which saw the reorganization of a strong and effective Catholic Intergroup Relations Council in Philadelphia, Brother Augustine became sick. At the first meeting (of the Council), one had to salute him *in absentia* as a pioneer, one who had taken up the cause in the early, cold, dark days.

"He was no pure humanitarian," Father Heath added. "He was a Christian; and the spirit which moved him was the spirit of God, of Christ, of love. He cared for the young and the poor; he loved them; he served them. Pope John described the apostle of Christian social action. The description fits Brother Augustine."

Father Heath prayed that, "... God will welcome him into that perfect society of truth, justice, love and liberty, in which there is no hunger, discrimination, sickness, or delinquency, that community for which he taught and labored so much in this life.

"And we must pray also that there is not long in the future another young man in a black robe to take his place. A man, like him, dedicated to the social teaching of Christ and the Church, concerned with putting it into action among the young and the poor..."

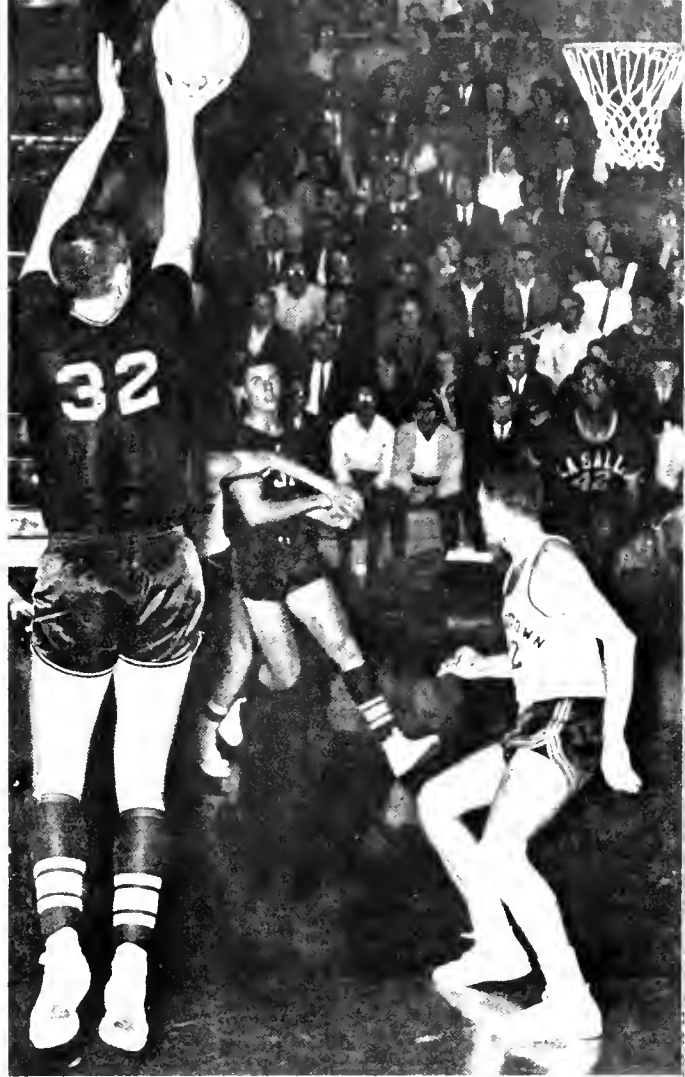
CHAMPIONSHIP TAP - OFF

Forty minutes after La Salle's Walt Sampson and St. Bonaventure's Fred Crawford jumped center, the Explorers had an 83-80 triumph, the third annual E.C.A.C. Quaker City Tournament title, and their biggest court prize in nearly a decade.





LSC 91, NORTHWESTERN 69—Explorer center Sampson, who was the top rebounder in the tournament, scores two of his 20 points against Northwestern.



LSC 80, GEORGETOWN 69—Frank Corace, La Salle's All American candidate, hits field goal during second half comeback against Georgetown. Minutes later, he became eighth Explorer in history to score 1,000 points.



QUAKER CITY CHAMPS—Corace, the tourney's "Most Valuable Player," and coach Bob Walters (center), accept the team championship trophy from Assistant E.C.A.C. Commissioner Robert Whitclaw.

ALUM - NEWS

By JAMES J. MC DONALD, '58



Mother M. Benedict, M.D., provincial of the Medical Missions Sisters and 1964 Signum Fidei Medal recipient, and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of the College, exchange anecdotes at the Alumni Communion Dinner, where Mother Benedict received the 22nd annual medal.

'33

Leon J. Perelman received the Temple Adath Israel's Year of Redemption award at a tribute dinner in Merion, Pa. on Nov. 19. He was cited "as a young executive who devotes many hours to the welfare of his congregation, his community and to the economic development of the State of Israel."

'40

Joseph A. Grady has been named operations director at radio station WPEN, in Philadelphia.

'41

Joseph M. Walsh, Instrument Division president and corporate vice-president of Lear Siegler, Inc. was named to the lay board of trustees of Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, Mich.

LUNCH IS SERVED!

A La Salle Downtown Luncheon Club was inaugurated in November, when a group of 18 alumni met for lunch in the William Penn Room of the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets.

The luncheons will be held at the Adelphia on the third Wednesday of each month. Food, fellowship and, in some cases, a short program of interest will be offered. Basketball coach Bob Walters, '47, was the scheduled speaker at the January 15 gathering.

Subsequent lunches are planned for February 19 and March 18. For reservations, call the Alumni Office, VI 8-8300.

'45

Thomas F. Flynn, Jr., M.D., has been appointed to the consulting staff of Woodbury, N. J., Memorial Hospital in the field of otolaryngology and bronchoesophagology. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

'49

James M. Gallagher was named assistant principal and athletic director at Central Bucks County High School in Doylestown, Pa. James J. O'Neill has been appointed to the national advertising sales staff of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He will handle food accounts.

'50

Robert Ehlinger's public relations firm, Ehlinger Associates, handled the public-

ity for the recent Whitemarsh Open Golf Tournament. Bob spends his spare time officiating local football games. John Jackson attended Rutgers U. last summer to study elementary earth sciences under a grant, his second, from the National Science Foundation.



REV. MORRO

'51 Joseph P. Earley, and his career in the theatre, motion pictures and TV, was the subject of a feature article in the November 7 issue of the *Germantown Courier*. John J. Kane was appointed borough manager at Elizabethtown, Pa. Rev. James P. Morro was ordained a priest of the Congregation of St. Basil on December 15 in Toronto, Canada. He offered his first solemn Mass in St. Andrew's Church, Drexel Hill, on December 22. James H. McGoldrick, administrative assistant in the Bristol Township school system, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Regional Public Library.

Births

- G. Harold Metz, '39, wife Mary had a daughter, Teresa, on July 28.
- Joseph McGowan, '48, and wife Anne, a daughter, Maryanne.
- James J. Pie, '48, and wife Mary Frances, a boy, Paul Lafferty.
- William G. Snyder, '50, wife Bernadette, a son, William G., Jr.
- L. Thomas Reifsteck, '51, and wife, Joann, their second daughter, Susan.
- William La Plant, '52, and wife Alice, their first son, William.
- John Seitz, '56, and wife Nancy, a son, Geoffrey.
- Joseph R. Harris, '58, and wife, Jean, their first son, Joseph, Jr.
- James J. O'Donnell, '58, and wife Margaret, a son.
- James J. McDonald, '58, and wife, Bonnie, their first son, James J. Jr.
- Anthony Finamore, '59, wife Cecil, a daughter, Karen.
- John J. Lee, '59, wife Joy, a boy, John James.
- Richard J. Mullin, '62, wife, Diane, a daughter, Bethanne.



DONNELLY

'52 Charles (Buddy) Donnelly is now coaching the Camden Bullets in the Eastern League. Thomas J. Kendricks is assistant treasurer of the Provident Tradesmens Bank, Springfield Branch.

'54 George L. Mason, III, is now manager of field promotion for Continental American Life Insurance Co. in Wilmington, Del.

'55 Joseph De Marco is doing research for Merck, Sharp and Dohme. George I. Haggerty joined N. W. Ayer & Son. He will work in their plans and marketing dept. Joseph H. Hallinan II is chairman of the Wilmington, Del. Jaycee's annual youth fund. Joseph A. Moore, in the tax dept. of Penn Salt Co., recently received his C.P.A.



R. Sargent Shriver (left), director of the Peace Corps and 1963 Signum Fidei medalist, exchanged views with ex-Peace Corpsmen Angelo T. Randazzo, '58, and Francis T. Froeschle, '61 (right), during Shriver's recent speaking engagement on the campus.



Edith Dunyc, wife of George K. Dunyc, '60, assistant manager of the Chase Manhattan Bank in Monrovia, Liberia, presented paintings, a gift of her husband, to Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president.

'56

Army Capt. Richard Braue recently completed an advanced artillery course at Ft. Sill, Okla. and has been transferred to Germany. Dewey Clark, recently awarded his C.P.C.U., has been transferred to the Phila. area by Continental Insurance. Joseph I. Donohoe, Jr. was recently appointed instructor of French at Michigan State University. Joseph N. Malone has been appointed head of the Employee Services Division of the Phila. Navy Yard's Industrial Relations office.

CENTENARY PLEDGE PAYMENTS

In response to many questions about payment of pledges to the La Salle Centenary Fund, Alumni General Chairman James V. Covello, '52, has announced:

- (1) Contribution return envelopes will be mailed as scheduled to all alumni having unpaid balances on their original pledges.
- (2) Pledges made in December, 1963 should be paid, if possible, no later than May 1, 1964.
- (3) Since a published report of the Fund is planned for late spring, payment of pledges at your earliest convenience will be appreciated.

Covello expressed his appreciation for alumni support during the Centenary Fund campaign.

IN HOLY MATRIMONY

James R. Cleary, '52, to the former Louise A. Wnukowski in Dunellen, Pa.

Daniel J. Flannery, '54, to Helen T. Downs.

John Moore, '54, to Joan Brown.

Charles A. Coyle, '55, to Suzanne B. McCann.

William F. Sommers, '56, to Mary Anne Hayes.

Patrick J. Bannigan, '57, to Barbara F. Sahutsky at St. Pius X Church in Broomall, Pa.

John A. Callamaro, '58, to Patricia E. Moyer.

Paschal Celenza, '58, to Elizabeth Oldt.

Joseph F. Doyle, '58, to Joan Marie Brogan.

Donald F. Cunningham, '59, to Virginia A. Carr in Drexel Hill.

Rocco Di Gioacchino, Jr., '59, to Mercedes Ferrari in Bologna, Italy where he is studying medicine.

Dr. Joseph M. Johnson, '59, to Diane M. Beckel in Fremont, Nebraska.

Lt. Joseph T. Kennedy, '59, to Lynne Alden Cornwell in Somers Point, N. J.

Thomas J. Folgias, Jr., '60, to Catherine Elaine Tratta.

Joseph P. Graham, '60, to Marguerite J. Doyle in Flourtown, Pa.

Edward J. Kreuser, '60 in London, England, to the former Marie-France Bouchardeau.

Anthony J. Scamuffa, '60, married Anna Previte in Coatesville, Pa.

John R. Schwartz, '60, to Diane Wszalek in Hathoro, Pa.

Edward J. Shields, '60, to Teresa K. Goodwin at St. Francis of Assisi Church, Springfield, Pa.

Paul F. Betz, '61, to Dorothy Katherine Marshall at Cornell University.

Francis J. Bilovsky, '62, to Rosemary Claire Butler in Hockessin, Del.

Daniel M. Kerrane, '62, to Gemma Marie Pompizzi at St. Margaret's Church, Narberth, Pa.

Joseph T. Apprendi, '63, to Sandra G. Errickson in Vineland, N. J. They will reside in Albany, N. Y., where he is employed by the National Biscuit Co.

Daniel A. Bair, '63, to Constance J. Michetti.

Frank J. Battaglia, '63, to Marie A. Schwerdtle.

James J. Clark, '63, to Rosemarie R. Mellon.

William Feaster, '63, to Cathy Brandl.

Daniel Gill, Jr., '63, to Rose O'Malley.

Lt. David J. Lelli, '63, to Louise Di Baiso in Vineland, N. J.

Samuel J. McCarthy, '63, to Mary P. Mullen.

Lt. John P. McDermott, '63, to Carol Anne Sturm.

Joseph E. Myers, '63, to Ann Marie Reimel.

'57

John L. Delaney has been promoted to sales engineer in the northern New Jersey sales territory of Taylor Corp.

'58

Robert E. Boyle is purchasing agent for the M. F. Hickey Concrete Co. in N. Y. Thomas F. Bur was promoted to associate programmer by IBM. Robert McCartney received his M.S. in Chemistry from St. Joseph's College. John J. Mullin, budget analyst for Cities Service, was recently transferred to Tulsa, Okla. Theodore A. Musick received his C.P.A. last year. Richard Perego was promoted to supervisor of corporate labor research for Johnson & Johnson. George J. Schneider, Jr. is now a systems service representative with the Honeywell EDP Division.



Theodore H. Meeke, '43 (right), Ford Motor Co. vice president for public relations, received plaque from Philadelphia Public Relations Assoc., from Christian T. Mattie, president, at recent P.P.R.A. luncheon addressed by Meeke.



U.S. Navy Photo

Navy Lt. Edward F. (Ted) Bronson, '54 (left), Cdr. R. R. Renaldi, commanding officer of Bronson's squadron, and Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze, listen to citation read by Col. F. H. Vogel, Jr. Bronson received the first Air Medal given for service in South Vietnam, where he served three months as a pilot advisor.

'59

Joseph P. Braig was sworn in as an assistant U.S. attorney before Chief U.S. District Judge Thomas J. Clary in December. Clarence J. Nowack received his M.S. in Chemistry from St. Joseph's College. Captain Joseph J. Raab is practicing dentistry for the Air Force at Turner AFB, Ga. Robert A. Resnick, Esq., has opened his new law office at 2 Penn Center Plaza.



SULLIVAN

'60

Philip E. McGovern is doing graduate work at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Juleus J. Sullivan was appointed district manager of eastern Pa. for Hiram Walker, Inc.

'61

Hilmar P. Hagen is assistant to the industrial relations supervisor of American Can Co., Jersey City plant.

SNOWBOUND?

If snow drifts and plunging thermometers have you dreaming of basking on the Riviera or Waikiki, plan now for one of the trips to be sponsored by La Salle this summer.

Due to the overwhelming success of previous European tours for students, alumni and faculty, two similar trips are being planned for the coming summer, according to Brother Gavin Paul, F.S.C., vice president for student affairs, who is organizing the tours.

One of the 1964 trips will again visit Central Europe, while the second will include sojourns in Las Vegas, San Francisco and Hawaii. Tentative plans are for departures in June and July and an overall cost of approximately \$750. Additional specific details will be forwarded to alumni in the near future.

'62

John Di Nunzio began his second year as JV basketball coach at Reading (Pa.) Central Catholic H.S. Lt. Edward S. Gryczynski recently completed an officer orientation course at the Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Tex. James L. Hagen is assistant to the U.S. Health Director, New York City office. Lt. Joseph R. Cellini is deputy finance officer of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kan.



HAGENBARTH

'63

Raymond De Masi, Jr., Thomas L. Hagenbarth, William J. Kunigonis, Jr. and David J. Lelli were all commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Force recently at Lackland AFB, Tex. Lt. John F. Mohan completed an officer orientation course at the Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va. Thomas J. Roan was accepted by the Peace Corps and expects to go to Ecuador. Alfred B. Ruff is teaching history and geography at Radnor Junior High School in Wayne, Pa. 1962-63 basketball co-captain Bill Raftery is now head court coach at Fairleigh Dickinson's Madison branch, and his backcourt fellow-captain, Tony Abbott is serving a six-month Army tour at Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Deaths

Joseph J. Shields, '99, in Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Robert W. Heaton, '54, in Staten Island, N. Y.
John T. Butterhof, '55, in Phila.
John E. McMahon, '63, by drowning, Hack's Point, Md.



Michael Maicher Photo

The Editor's Notebook

"the hard, unpopular decisions our times require."

TUESDAY, February 11, 1958 was the coldest day of a frigid winter. A biting arctic wind swept the crevices of College Hall tower that morning, when a young but astute New England politician was to be the principal speaker and receive an honorary degree at an honors convocation. It was the day before Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

The nation was concerned about a deepening recession. Unemployment had reached a record crest of nearly four and one-half million persons. A Federal Communications Commission executive was charged with accepting a payoff. Harold Stassen was weighing candidacy in the Philadelphia mayoralty campaign. A host of entertainment stars attended the North Broad street funeral of show business czar Manny Sacks that morning. The U.S. announced its willingness to attend a Summit Meeting with the Soviet Union. Police raided a downtown theatre, confiscating a Brigitte Bardot film. The Eisenhower's were planning a ten-day vacation in Georgia. La Salle's basketball team was girding for a City Series clash with nationally seventh-ranked Temple. "Visit to a Small Planet" and "Blue Denim" had opened on mid-city stages the night before. Jack Paar, westerners, and George Gobel dominated the nation's TV screens. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles appealed to France and Tunisia to "settle their differences and restore friendly relations," which were seriously impaired by a French bombing raid on a Tunisian village that the French claimed was a refuge for Algerian rebels.

The convocation speaker had recently shocked many of his colleagues with his outspoken criticism of France's Algerian policy. But his topic today was a domestic problem; fittingly, he spoke of education, calling for an end to "the tragic inadequacies of American education."

"Sputnik," he said with a broad Boston accent, "did not create the crisis in American education, and a crash program will not solve it. The structure of American education must be rebuilt from the top up, with more and better schools, more and better teachers, from the primary grades on.

"Not only must our teaching of mathematics and science be revised," he told the capacity audience in College Hall auditorium. "Our nation today is colossally ignorant about other countries, other religions, and other cultures — especially in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

"Many students who can identify the eight wives of Henry VIII," he continued, "are ignorant of the great sweep of history in this area of the world, which is now so crucial to our security.

"I realize," he added, "that all the emphasis today is on science and national defense, on developing more scientists, better soldiers, and more terrible weapons. I would not try to de-emphasize the critical state of our defenses and scientific development as contrasted by the Soviet Union. But I would insist with equal fervor that arms and science alone will not save us.

"We need voters and politicians capable of making the hard, unpopular decisions our times require — leaders who can help end the domestic problems of inflation or recession, race relations, education, the decay of our cities, agriculture and health, leaders who can carry on and improve the American way of life in this hour of its greatest challenge," he concluded, gesturing for emphasis with his right forefinger.

The energetic young senator from Massachusetts, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, returned to the nation's capital on an early afternoon train. La Salle will long remember what he said here.

R. W. H.



VIGNETTES

INNOVATOR: A Medical Message Tag to identify diabetes, cardiac, epilepsy and allergy victims in need of emergency treatment, was devised by Frank J. Stanton, Jr., M.D., '39, founder of the Medical Message Foundation in Philadelphia.



INVENTOR: A new polyurethane resin for structural plastic that may revolutionize plastics for radar and space vehicle applications has been invented by Angelo P. Bonanni, '55, a plastic technologist at the Aeronautical Materials Laboratory in Philadelphia.

LA SALLE
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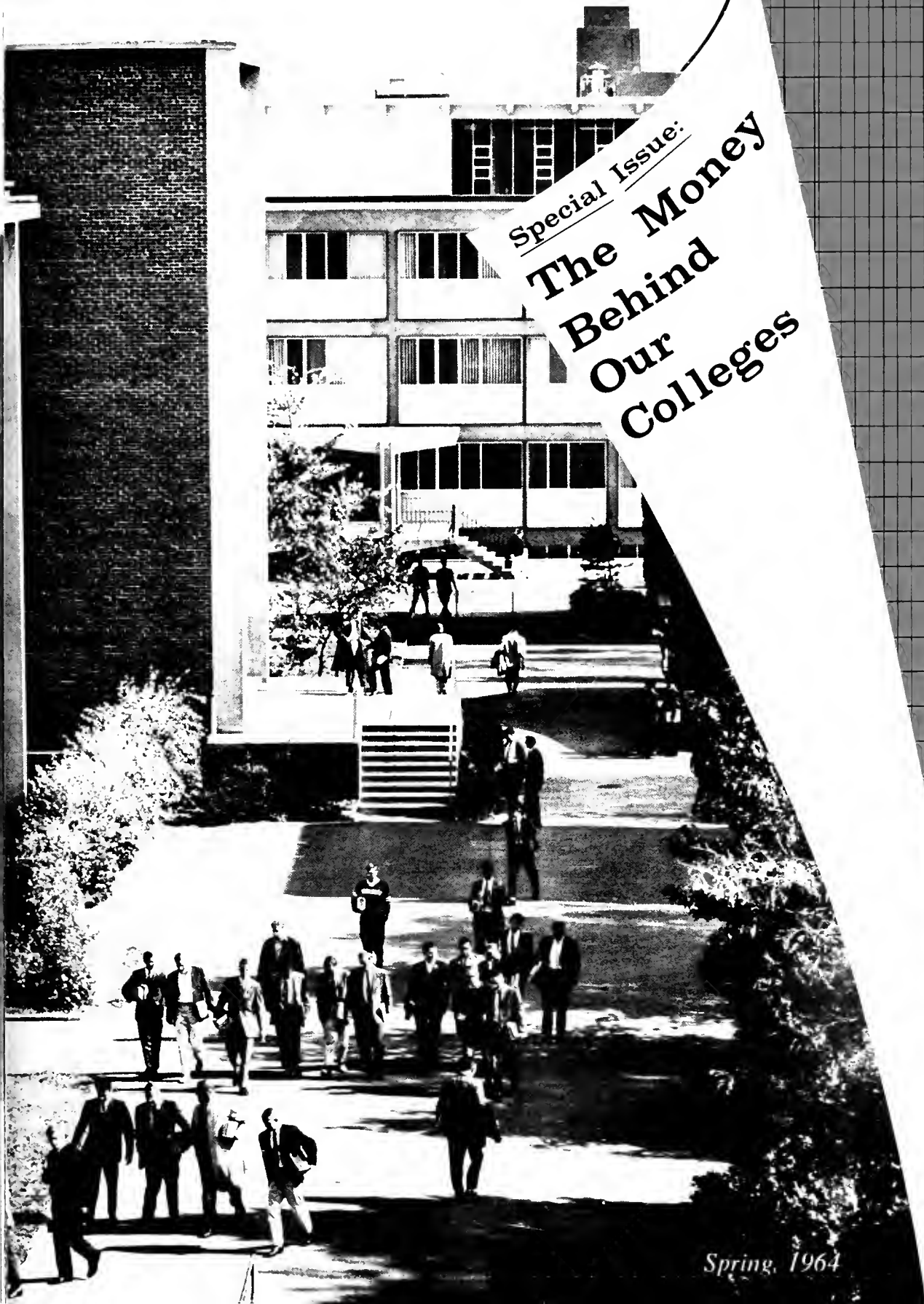


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La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Special Issue:
**The Money
Behind
Our
Colleges**



Spring, 1964

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Cover designs by ALICE DOMINESKE

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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Ralph W. Howard, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., *Associate Editor*

James J. McDonald, *Alumni News*

Charles F. Sibre, *Photography*

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NEILS LAURITZEN—MILWAUKEE JOURNAL



John Uelses:

around the world
on

16 feet

By ROBERT S. LYONS, JR., '61

JOHN UELSES is an extraordinary young man. Born in Berlin, Germany and reared in Miami, Florida, the 26 year-old La Salle junior has chased snakes in Africa; surf-boarded on a Pacific tidal wave; heard Khrushchev speak in Moscow, and journeyed some 500,000 miles through 30 countries, while establishing himself as one of the most colorful athletes in the colorful world of track and field.

continued

An historic feat, comparable to the first four minute mile, occurred in Madison Square Garden on February 2, 1962, when Uelses cleared the 16-foot 'barrier.'

"...but it's always nice to come home."

THE GOOD-LOOKING, articulate Uelses literally vaulted from obscurity to international fame after becoming the world's first 16 foot pole-vaulter on February 2, 1962—a feat that ranked with such "impossible" achievements as the first four minute mile and 60 foot shot put. He was a lance Corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps at the time, but enrolled at La Salle as a transfer student from the University of Alabama the following September.

Virtually a cinch to become Frank Wetzler's third Olympic athlete (Al Cantello and Ira Davis were the others), Uelses made a smashing debut in an Explorer uniform during the indoor season just completed. Despite numerous injuries, the 6'1", 172 lb. vaulter lost only twice in 11 meets and set a new American indoor record of 16'4½" in the Cleveland Knights of Columbus Games last March 21. He set five other meet records enroute to such coveted titles as the National AAU, IC4A, NCAA Eastern and U.S. Track Federation Championships.

Ironically, it was Cantello, the former Olympic javelin ace who is now assistant track coach at the U.S. Naval Academy, who introduced fellow Marine Uelses to Wetzler back in 1958 when John was still hovering around the 14 foot mark in the pole-vault. "Even when I first saw him I knew he had the potential to be a great one," says Wetzler. "And that was when the Braggs and Gutowski's were dominating the vaulters."

John had been a two sport athlete at Miami (Fla.) Senior High—a fullback in football and hurdler and vaulter in track. One of his grid teammates was Joe Caldwell, who was an All American quarterback at Army a few years ago. Uelses finally decided to concentrate on pole-vaulting because "It gave me the most trouble and was more of a challenge."

U ELSSES IMPROVED his height gradually, but it wasn't until the summer of 1961 that he started to go over 15 feet consistently. Six months later, he tied the world's record and set a new indoor mark of 15'10¼". After-

wards, as John puts it, "It was only a matter of time until I reached 16 feet."

The "time" finally arrived on February 2, 1962, exactly 20 years to the night after Cornelius (Dutch) Warmerdam captivated the same Millrose Games audience, in New York's Madison Square Garden, with the first 15 foot vault in indoor track history. This time, the SRO throng in the Garden groaned as Uelses narrowly missed his first two attempts. As John composed himself for the third try, his coach, Marine Lieutenant Aubrey Dooley, quietly whispered to people standing nearby the runway: "He's going to make 16 feet tonight. You watch!"

The fans watched, then suddenly exploded into one of the greatest ovations in the Garden's legendary history, as Uelses cleared the crossbar by six inches and tumbled into the sawdust with an official height of 16¼". However, it is doubtful if this mark would have been approved as a world record. An impatient photographer tipped over the crossbar before an official measurement could be taken. But John made it official a night later in Boston, and upped his record to 16¾". In March, he matched this height in the Santa Barbara Easter Relays to become the first ever to pass 16 feet outdoors. A new era in pole-vaulting had arrived.

"It gave me a tremendous sense of satisfaction to be the first," says Uelses. "But you have to realize that there's much more to life than just vaulting."

Nevertheless, the fiberglass pole plays a major roll in the life of John Uelses. It has carried him on two State-Department-sponsored tours of Europe, Russia, South Africa and Japan, to mention only a few of the many stops on the international good-will circuit. It has made overnight hops to Los Angeles, Milwaukee and London routine with him. It has also modified John's perspective on travel.

"Now that I'm in school I like to do as little traveling as possible," he says. "I enjoy it for the most part, but it's always nice to come home. It wasn't so nice in the Marines, though," he chuckled.

continued



Uelses has been to Russia twice and is the only man ever to clear 16 feet there. "It's a most unique country," he says. "Although they treated us to the best of their ability, life in Russia looks like a country without sunshine. I'll never forget the sight of mothers feeding their children sour milk in a Moscow railroad station and then seeing Khrushchev on TV the next day promising the Russian people that they would be up to our standards of living within ten years."

JOHN'S greatest thrill occurred on his first State Department trip to Europe in 1961, the day he returned to Berlin for a meet. It was his first visit to Germany since coming to America with his brother, Fred (now a sophomore at La Salle and a promising miler on the track team) almost 20 years ago. "It was quite a thrill to see my mother, brother and sister for the first time in years," he remembers. "Suddenly your past becomes very real again."

What makes a successful pole-vaulter? "Concentration, coordination and timing are the chief elements," explains Uelses, who refuses to let such injuries as sprained ankles, muscle pulls and broken bones bother him. "You can't stop and worry about injuries. Just take them in stride or they could develop into a real mental block."

To Wetzler, however, there's much more to vaulting than just ability, timing and concentration. And no one has better physical and mental qualifications for vaulting excellence than Uelses, according to the veteran Explorer coach.

"Uelses is undoubtedly one of the toughest competitors I've ever handled," says Wetzler. "Besides his tremendous natural ability, John has that all-important desire to be a champion in anything he does. During the U.S. Track Federation Meet in Milwaukee, for example, he broke the pole and hurt his chest, but that didn't stop him from going all out and winning the title."

"Another thing. Many people don't realize the tremendous physical strain in vaulting. Most of the time (indoors), Uelses is vaulting late at night when everyone is more tired. By the time he's ready to go for a top height, he's already been competing for 4½ or five hours. It's not easy."

Uelses' immediate goal is to make the U.S. Olympic team with fellow Explorer Davis, who is currently ranked as America's second best in the hop-step and jump. He expects 17 footer John Pennel and Ron Morris to give him the most trouble, but observers generally concede that John will be competing in Tokyo in September. "Sure I'm looking forward to making the Olympics," he chuckles. "I'm already studying a Japanese handbook."

Uelses has had some interesting duals with Pennel, whose best height is 17'¾". The two split in a pair of meets this past indoor season, but injuries to Pennel post-

Russia: land without sunshine

poned a continuation of perhaps the greatest head-to-head combat in recent track history. Uelses set a meet record of 16'1½" to defeat Pennel in the Massachusetts K. of C. Meet, January 11, but lost the following week in the Los Angeles Invitational when Pennel hit 16'4¼" for a new American indoor mark. Uelses broke it by a half-inch in Cleveland.

The Olympic tryout semifinals in men's track and field will be held July 3-4, in Downing Stadium, New York City. The finals are slated for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, September 12-13. Meanwhile, Uelses will be joining his La Salle teammates in their battle for their first Middle Atlantic Conference Championship since 1960. For the second straight year, the University Division title event will be held at McCarthy Stadium, May 8-9. Other choice home offerings include the dual meet with arch-rival St. Joseph's (May 12) and the second annual Philadelphia Metropolitan Meet, May 23. One of his opponents in the latter event will be Villanova's highly-regarded vaulter Rolando Cruz, a frequent Uelses victim this past winter.

Now that the controversy over the validity of fiberglass poles has subsided, experts are trying to figure out just how high a man can ultimately vault. Sixteen feet is no longer a novelty, as evinced by the fact that such a height was bettered almost 60 times outdoors alone, last year. "I felt like I opened the door and then got trampled to death in the rush," quips Uelses, who says it's impossible to estimate just how high man may possibly vault.

WETZLER agrees that it's impossible to tell. "I do know this," he says. "Sixteen feet is routine with John now, and he hasn't even begun to reach his peak. By the end of the Spring, he should be doing 16'6 and 16'7 consistently—probably higher."

Unfortunately, the man who would be giving Pennel and Uelses the most trouble this Spring will not be competing. Brian Sternberg, at one time the world's best pole-vaulter, has been paralyzed ever since last July 2 when he suffered a freak accident on a trampoline. "A person doesn't realize just how lucky he is until he sees someone like Brian," says Uelses, who presented Sternberg with a duplicate gold medal, as a token of sympathy from the Russians, after winning the pole-vault in last summer's Moscow meet. "You don't appreciate life until it's too late."

Amid the confusion of airplane trips ("By now I know the answer to every possible question the pilot can ask me when I try to get my poles on the plane"), invitational meets and Olympic tryouts, Uelses is steadfastly sticking to his main objective. "I just want to get a good, well-rounded education," he says. An Economics major who has adopted Philadelphia as his home town, Uelses appears headed for a bright future. Even *he* doesn't realize how high he can go in this world. ■ ■

The Money Behind Our College



Can the independent college survive in this day of publicly-supported colleges and universities? Yes—but not through tuition alone. This financial report on La Salle College, prepared by Dr. Joseph J. Sprissler, Vice President for Business Affairs, presents a vivid contrast to the bleak portents in "The Money Behind Our Colleges," a special supplement appearing in this issue.

THE STORY of the dramatic expansion and development of La Salle College has been told many times in many places. However, this is the very first time in the entire history of the College that the story is being told in signs, symbols, percentages, and dollars and cents. The purpose? So that you, alumni and friends, may have full knowledge of the MONEY BEHIND OUR COLLEGE and so that you may determine whether the projections turn out to have been sound or unrealistic.

La Salle College, like many institutions of higher education in the United States who by the laws of the land have been denied the privilege of public funds, depends upon student fees as its major source of income. Therefore, the total sum of student fees plus public funds, as received by a large number of colleges and universities, must be matched almost dollar for dollar.

To remain in the field and to continue to offer a high

quality of instruction, it is necessary to maintain this balance, for most other functions are equal. This is accomplished in one of three ways or through a combination of any of the three. 1) Through a continuing increase in tuition; 2) Through a continuing increase in student numbers; 3) Through the assistance of the alumni, friends, business organizations, and foundations.

La Salle has maintained this balance of dollars, through the utilization of (1) and (2) above. Perhaps more through increasing enrollment than through tuition increases. While the total enrollment has increased 161% over 1953, tuition has been increased only 82% for day programs and 100% for evening programs. It might be well to note that tuition has been increased to an average of \$942.00 for day programs and to \$23.00 per credit hour for evening programs for the academic year of 1963-64.

While La Salle continues to exert every effort to keep tuition, fees and room and board charges as low as possible, it is obviously inevitable that further increases must be a part of the financial projection that contemplates a less rapid increase in enrollment, a lower teacher-student ratio, increased salaries and staff benefits, and an additional \$10 million physical plant expansion.

So that you may further grasp the magnitude of the differences over the past decade, the operating figures for both 1953 and 1963 have been presented on page ten of

continued

this report. You will note that during the past ten years:

- The general operating budget has increased 292%
- As the result of increased enrollment and increased tuition charges, total tuition income has increased 274%
- General administrative expense has increased 178%
- Student services, staff benefits, and general institutional expense has increased a phenomenal 1548%
- Instructional cost has increased 185%
- Expenditures for Library operation have increased 309%
- Operation and maintenance of physical plant has increased 170%

La Salle's ability to attract and hold the finest possible instructional staff is a matter of paramount concern in determining the proper extent of future growth.

The greatest effort, in fact, should logically be here, for it has often been remarked that a good faculty, a community of real scholar-teachers, will draw good students and produce better ones. The vitality of the faculty, the substance and inspiration of its teaching, the distinction of its professional activity, its devotion and loyalty—these are the assets which teachers bring to the College and for which policy and procedure must continue to expand, so that they will grow and flourish.

The College must continually re-study and adjust its salary scale to meet rising costs of living so that faculty members may be able to maintain themselves and their families on their basic teaching salary.

In the financial projections relating to faculty members and quality, the College must continue to study and adjust fringe benefits, continue a reasonable policy regarding sabbaticals, expand opportunities for research grants, and maintain an acceptable student-faculty ratio, so that La Salle's faculty will continue to grow in distinction and have at their disposal the time and the means to pursue

ENROLLMENT

	Day	Evening	Summer	Total
1953	1259	1061	—	2320
1963	2810	2270	980	6060

TUITION CHARGE

	1953	1963
Day	\$450.00	\$817.00A
Evening	10.00B	20.00B
Summer	—	25.00B

A. Average. B. Per credit hour.

TUITION—PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

	U.S. Colleges & Universities	La Salle College
Student Fees	20.7%	65.8%
Local Government	2.6	—
State Government	22.9	—
Federal Government	18.9	—
Percent of total current income.....	65.1%	65.8%

ILLUSTRATIONS—JOSEPH ROSSI

FACULTY SALARIES—(Exclusive of Fringe Benefits)

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
PROFESSOR	1952-53	\$5,400
	1963-64	\$6,300
ASSOCIATE-PROFESSOR	1952-53	\$4,500
	1963-64	\$5,800
ASSISTANT-PROFESSOR	1952-53	\$3,600
	1963-64	\$5,300
INSTRUCTOR	1952-53	\$3,200
	1963-64	\$4,800

*Includes Department Chairman's Compensation.

further study, to engage in research, and to increase their production of scholarly publications.

It is of interest to note that the instructional staff has increased 110% while the dollar salaries applicable thereto have increased 284% (from \$326,532.00 in 1953 to \$1,253,650.00 in 1963), and that while the total number of employees has increased 178%, the total salaries and wages has increased 378% (from \$440,639.00 in 1953 to \$2,107,629.00 in 1963). In 1953, salaries and wages represented 39% of the total operating budget, while in 1963 total salaries and wages represented almost 50% of the total operating budget.

The 1963-64 salary figures are presented so that you may be acquainted with the present. Besides the advances in salaries, many of the instructional staff have an opportunity to augment their basic salary, without becoming engaged in a field other than teaching, by teaching in the evening and summer programs. In most cases, participation in these activities could result in an additional annual compensation of from \$2,000—\$3,000 for an additional three-four hours of teaching per week.

The College has made every effort to keep abreast of customary fringe benefits. Currently, these benefits include Life Insurance (averaging \$33,000); retirement annuities, for which the College pays one-half of the cost; Social Security retirement benefits; hospitalization insurance, and remission of tuition for sons of faculty. Presently, the College is contemplating a reciprocal plan with other Catholic institutions, whereby provision will be made for both sons and daughters.

In addition to the above fringe benefits, which currently amount to more than \$110,000 per year, sabbatical and advance study leaves with full compensation, one-half to one-third of the cost of academic dress, and full courtesies to College activities. Through the generosity of its alumni, friends, and business acquaintances, the College hopes to continue to improve both salaries and fringe benefits throughout the decade which has just begun.

Text continued on page 28

FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

FACULTY—

	1953	1963
Brothers	28	27
Priests	3	28
Laymen	96	212
	127	267

ADMINISTRATION—

Brothers	6	8
Laymen	5	18
	11	26

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF &

OTHER EMPLOYEES	68	280
Total	206	573

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Dear Brother Daniel Bernian:

We have made an examination of the balance sheet of La Salle College in the City of Philadelphia as of June 30, 1963 and the related statements of income and accumulated funds for the fiscal year then ended, and have reviewed the accounting procedures of the College and the system of internal control. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other

November 13, 1963

auditing procedures as we considered applicable in the circumstances. In our opinion, the annexed balance sheet and the related statements of income and expenses and accumulated funds present fairly the financial position of La Salle College in the City of Philadelphia at June 30, 1963 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

ROBERT A. O'CONNELL & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

BALANCE SHEET

La Salle College

JUNE 30, 1963 AND 1953

ASSETS	1962-63	1952-53
CURRENT FUNDS:		
General:		
Cash	\$ 435,236.48	\$ 218,399.57
Accounts Receivable	21,993.19	24,159.12
Inventories	117,362.16	15,258.79
Deferred Charges	84,663.25	6,603.10
Due from Student Loan Funds	63,840.72	—
Due from Agency Funds	39,944.14	—
Total General	763,039.94	264,420.58
Restricted:		
Cash	11,010.00	—
Investments	6,000.00	—
Total Restricted	17,010.00	—
Total Current Funds	780,049.94	264,420.58
STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:		
Cash	5,837.06	—
Notes Receivable	564,926.11	—
Total Student Loan Funds	570,763.17	—
FUNDS FUNCTIONING AS ENDOWMENT:		
Savings Accounts	970,632.32	—
Bonds, Stocks, and Mortgages	725,712.68	—
Due from Other Funds	4,845.72	—
Total Funds Functioning as Endowment	1,701,190.72	—
PLANT FUNDS:		
Cash and Short Term Investments		
on Deposit with Trustee	315,600.17	—
Grounds and Buildings	13,199,388.27	3,292,194.24
Improvements Other than Buildings	159,170.27	—
Apparatus, Furniture, and Libraries	1,611,599.57	445,369.34
Total Plant Funds	15,285,758.28	3,737,563.58
AGENCY FUNDS:		
Cash	17,962.25	—
Due from Employees and Others	36,806.86	—
Due from Current Funds	74,876.57	—
Total Agency Funds	129,645.68	—
Total Assets	\$18,467,407.79	\$4,001,984.16

Financial Report 1953 - 1963

LIABILITIES	1962-63	1952-53
CURRENT FUNDS:		
General:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 39,188.08	\$ 27,360.53
Salaries, Interest and Other Accruals	124,706.03	27,055.84
Deferred Income	113,759.92	8,889.47
Due to Agency Funds	74,876.57	—
General Fund: Appropriated for Contingencies..	12,779.01	—
Unappropriated	397,730.33	201,114.74
Total General	763,039.94	264,420.58
Restricted:		
Restricted Funds		
Principal	17,010.00	—
Total Restricted	17,010.00	—
Total Current Funds	780,049.94	264,420.58
STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:		
Capital Contribution—U. S. Government	506,922.45	—
Capital Contribution—La Salle College	63,840.72	—
Total Student Loan Funds	570,763.17	—
FUNDS FUNCTIONING AS ENDOWMENT:		
Principal of Funds Functioning as Endowment:		
Restricted	375,000.00	—
Unrestricted	1,326,190.72	—
Total Funds Functioning as Endowment	1,701,190.72	—
PLANT FUNDS:		
Revenue Bonds Payable—Dormitories	1,226,000.00	400,000.00
Revenue Bonds Payable—College Union	1,540,000.00	—
Mortgage and Other Loans Payable.....	4,349,370.85	280,000.00
Net Investment in Plant	8,170,387.43	3,057,563.58
Total Plant Funds	15,285,758.28	3,737,563.58
AGENCY FUNDS:		
Agency Funds Principal	129,645.68	—
Total Agency Funds	129,645.68	—
Total Liabilities and Funds Principal	\$18,467,407.79	\$4,001,984.16

La Salle College

STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME, EXPENSE, AND APPROPRIATIONS

For the years ended June 30, 1963 and 1953

	Year Ended June 30, 1963	Year Ended June 30, 1953
CURRENT INCOME:		
Educational and General:		
Student Fees	\$2,921,334	\$ 780,363
Gifts and Grants:		
Christian Brothers	157,900	83,215
Alumni, Foundations and Others	201,441	28,302
Endowment Income	63,543	—
Organized Activities Related to		
Educational Departments	75,831	28,856
Administrative and Other Sources	83,067	38,580
Total Educational and General	3,503,116	959,316
Student Aid	28,678	—
Residence Halls, Dining Halls, Campus Store, and College Union	907,551	173,405
Total Current Income	4,439,345	1,132,721
CURRENT EXPENSE AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
Educational and General:		
General Administration	228,589	82,327
Student Services and		
General Institutional Expense	383,848	23,289
Instruction	1,333,060	468,173
Libraries	116,912	28,587
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	328,449	121,442
Organized Activities Related to		
Educational Departments	133,763	82,014
Total Educational and General	2,524,621	805,832
Residence Halls, Dining Halls, Campus Store, and College Union	901,791	166,870
Student Aid	251,939	79,964
To Funds Functioning as Endowments	202,872	—
Interest and Principal on Long Term Debts	327,454	70,000
Buildings, Major Improvements, and		
General Plant Equipment	211,465	69,671
Addition to Unappropriated Current Funds	19,203	(59,617)
Total Current Expense and Appropriations	\$4,439,345	\$1,132,720



The Money Behind Our Colleges

ARE AMERICA'S colleges and universities in good financial health—or bad?

Are they pricing themselves out of many students' reach? Or can—and should—students and their parents carry a greater share of the cost of higher education?

Can state and local governments appropriate more money for higher education? Or is there a danger that taxpayers may “revolt”?

Does the federal government—now the third-largest provider of funds to higher education—pose a threat to the freedom of our colleges and universities? Or is the “threat” groundless, and should higher education seek even greater federal support?

Can private donors—business corporations, religious denominations, foundations, alumni, and alumnae—increase their gifts to colleges and universities as greatly as some authorities say is necessary? Or has private philanthropy gone about as far as it can go?

There is no set of “right” answers to such questions. College and university financing is complicated, confusing, and often controversial, and even the administrators of the nation's institutions of higher learning are not of one mind as to what the best answers are.

One thing is certain: financing higher education is not a subject for “insiders,” alone. Everybody has a stake in it.



Where U.S. colleges and universities get their income

THESE DAYS, most of America's colleges and universities manage to make ends meet. Some do not: occasionally, a college shuts its doors, or changes its character, because in the jungle of educational financing it has lost the fiscal fitness to survive. Certain others, qualified observers suspect, hang onto life precariously, sometimes sacrificing educational quality to conserve their meager resources. But most U.S. colleges and universities survive, and many do so with some distinction. On the surface, at least, they appear to be enjoying their best financial health in history.

The voice of the bulldozer is heard in our land, as new buildings go up at a record rate. Faculty salaries in most institutions—at critically low levels not long ago—are, if still a long distance from the high-tax brackets, substantially better than they used to be. Appropriations of state funds for higher education are at an all-time high. The federal government is pouring money into the campuses at an unprecedented rate. Private gifts and grants were never more numerous. More students than ever before, paying higher fees than ever before, crowd the classrooms.

How real is this apparent prosperity? Are there danger signals? One purpose of this report is to help readers find out.

HOW DO colleges and universities get the money they run on? By employing a variety of financing processes and philosophies. By conducting, says one participant, the world's busiest patchwork quilting-bee.

U.S. higher education's balance sheets—the latest of which shows the country's colleges and universities receiving more than \$7.3 billion in current-fund income—have been known to baffle even those men and women who are at home in the depths of a corporate financial statement. Perusing them, one learns that even the basic terms have lost their old, familiar meanings.

“Private” institutions of higher education, for example, receive enormous sums of “public” money—including more federal research funds than go to all so-called “public” colleges and universities.

And “public” institutions of higher education own some of the largest “private” endowments. (The endowment of the University of Texas, for instance, has a higher book value than Yale's.)

When the English language fails him so completely, can higher education's balance-sheet reader be blamed for his bafflement?

IN A RECENT year, U.S. colleges and universities got their current-fund income in this fashion:

- 20.7% came from student tuition and fees.
- 18.9% came from the federal government.
- 22.9% came from state governments.
- 2.6% came from local governments.
- 6.4% came from private gifts and grants.

9.4% was other educational and general income, including income from endowments.

17.5% came from auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, cafeterias, and dining halls.

1.6% was student-aid income.

Such a breakdown, of course, does not match the income picture at any actual college or university. It includes institutions of many shapes, sizes, and financial policies. Some heat their classrooms and pay their professors largely with money collected from students. Others receive relatively little from this source. Some balance their budgets with large sums from governments. Others not only receive no such funds, but may actively spurn them. Some draw substantial interest from their endowments and receive gifts and grants from a variety of sources.

"There is something very reassuring about this assorted group of patrons of higher education," writes a college president. "They are all acknowledging the benefits they derive from a strong system of colleges and universities. Churches that get clergy, communities that get better citizens, businesses that get better employees—all share in the costs of the productive machinery, along with the student . . ."

In the campus-to-campus variations there is often a deep significance; an institution's method of financing may tell as much about its philosophies as do the most eloquent passages in its catalogue. In this sense, one should understand that *whether* a college or university receives enough income to survive is only part of the story. *How* and *where* it gets its money may have an equally profound effect upon its destiny.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
34.3% of their income
comes from student fees.

from Students 20.7 per cent

LAST FALL, some 4.4 million young Americans were enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities—2.7 million in public institutions, 1.7 million in private.

For most of them, the enrollment process included a stop at a cashier's office, to pay tuition and other educational fees.

How much they paid varied considerably from one campus to another. For those attending public institutions, according to a U.S. government survey, the median in 1962-63 was \$170 per year. For those attending private institutions, the median was \$690—four times as high.

There were such differences as these:

In public universities, the median charge was \$268.

In public liberal arts colleges, it was \$168.

In public teachers colleges, it was \$208.

In public junior colleges, it was \$113.

Such educational fees, which do not include charges for meals or dormi-



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
10% of their income
comes from student fees.

Are tuition charges
becoming
too burdensome?

tory rooms, brought the nation's public institutions of higher education a total of \$415 million—one-tenth of their entire current-fund income.

By comparison:

In private universities, the median charge was \$1,038.

In private liberal arts colleges, it was \$751.

In private teachers colleges, it was \$575.

In private junior colleges, it was \$502.

In 1961-62, such student payments brought the private colleges and universities a total of \$1.1 billion—more than one-third of their entire current-fund income.

From all students, in all types of institution, America's colleges and universities thus collected a total of \$1.5 billion in tuition and other educational fees.

NO NATION puts more stock in maximum college attendance by its youth than does the United States," says an American report to an international committee. "Yet no nation expects those receiving higher education to pay a greater share of its cost."

The leaders of both private and public colleges and universities are worried by this paradox.

Private-institution leaders are worried because they have no desire to see their campuses closed to all but the sons and daughters of well-to-do families. But, in effect, this is what may happen if students must continue to be charged more than a third of the costs of providing higher education—costs that seem to be eternally on the rise. (Since one-third is the average for *all* private colleges and universities, the students' share of costs is lower in some private colleges and universities, considerably higher in others.)

Public-institution leaders are worried because, in the rise of tuition and other student fees, they see the eventual collapse of a cherished American dream: equal educational opportunity for all. Making students pay a greater part of the cost of public higher education is no mere theoretical threat; it is already taking place, on a broad scale. Last year, half of the state universities and land-grant institutions surveyed by the federal government reported that, in the previous 12 months, they had had to increase the tuition and fees charged to home-state students. More than half had raised their charges to students who came from other states.

CAN THE RISE in tuition rates be stopped—at either public or private colleges and universities?

A few vocal critics think it should not be; that tuition should, in fact, go up. Large numbers of students can afford considerably more than they are now paying, the critics say.

"Just look at the student parking lots. You and I are helping to pay for those kids' cars with our taxes," one campus visitor said last fall.

Asked an editorial in a Tulsa newspaper:



"Why should taxpayers, most of whom have not had the advantage of college education, continue to subsidize students in state-supported universities who have enrolled, generally, for the frank purpose of eventually earning more than the average citizen?"

An editor in Omaha had similar questions:

"Why shouldn't tuition cover more of the rising costs? And why shouldn't young people be willing to pay higher tuition fees, and if necessary borrow the money against their expected earnings? And why shouldn't tuition charges have a direct relationship to the prospective earning power—less in the case of the poorer-paid professions and more in the case of those which are most remunerative?"

Such questions, or arguments-in-the-form-of-questions, miss the main point of tax-supported higher education, its supporters say.

"The primary beneficiary of higher education is society," says a joint statement of the State Universities Association and the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

"The process of making students pay an increasing proportion of the costs of higher education will, if continued, be disastrous to American society and to American national strength.

"It is based on the theory that higher education benefits only the individual and that he should therefore pay immediately and directly for its cost—through borrowing if necessary. . . .

"This is a false theory. . . . It is true that great economic and other benefits do accrue to the individual, and it is the responsibility of the individual to help pay for the education of others on this account—through taxation and through voluntary support of colleges and universities, in accordance with the benefits received. But even from the narrowest of economic standpoints, a general responsibility rests on society to finance higher education. The businessman who has things to sell is a beneficiary, whether he attends college or not, whether his children do or not. . . ."

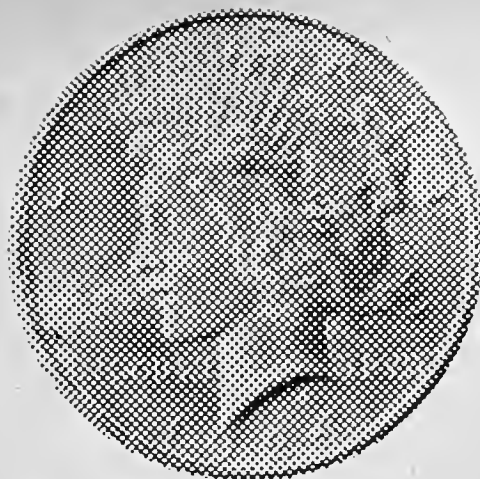
Says a university president: "I am worried, as are most educators, about the possibility that we will price ourselves out of the market."

For private colleges—already forced to charge for a large part of the cost of providing higher education—the problem is particularly acute. As costs continue to rise, where will private colleges get the income to meet them, if not from tuition?

After studying 100 projections of their budgets by private liberal arts colleges, Sidney G. Tickton, of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, flatly predicted:

"Tuition will be much higher ten years hence."

Already, Mr. Tickton pointed out, tuition at many private colleges is beyond the reach of large numbers of students, and scholarship aid isn't large enough to help. "Private colleges are beginning to realize that they haven't been taking many impecunious students in recent years. The figures show that they can be expected to take an even smaller proportion in the future.



**Or should students
carry a heavier
share of the costs?**

CONTINUED

TUITION continued



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:

1.4% of their income
comes from the states.

22.9 per cent from States



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

22.9% of their income
comes from the states.

"The facts are indisputable. Private colleges may not like to admit this or think of themselves as educators of only the well-heeled, but the signs are that they aren't likely to be able to do very much about it in the decade ahead."

What is the outlook at public institutions? Members of the Association of State Colleges and Universities were recently asked to make some predictions on this point. The consensus:

They expect the tuition and fees charged to their home-state students to rise from a median of \$200 in 1962-63 to \$230, five years later. In the previous five years, the median tuition had increased from \$150 to \$200. Thus the rising-tuition trend would not be stopped, they felt—but it would be slowed.

THE ONLY alternative to higher tuition, whether at public or private institutions, is increased income from other sources—taxes, gifts, grants. If costs continue to increase, such income will have to increase not merely in proportion, but at a faster rate—if student charges are to be held at their present levels.

What are the prospects for these other sources of income? See the pages that follow.

COLLEGES and universities depend upon many sources for their financial support. But one source towers high above all the rest: the American taxpayer.

The taxpayer provides funds for higher education through all levels of government—federal, state, and local.

Together, in the most recent year reported, governments supplied 44.4 per cent of the current-fund income of all U.S. colleges and universities—a grand total of \$3.2 billion.

This was more than twice as much as all college and university students paid in tuition fees. It was nearly seven times the total of all private gifts and grants.

By far the largest sums for educational purposes came from state and local governments: \$1.9 billion, altogether. (Although the federal government's over-all expenditures on college and university campuses were large—nearly \$1.4 billion—all but \$262 million was earmarked for research.)

STATES HAVE HAD a financial interest in higher education since the nation's founding. (Even before independence, Harvard and other colonial colleges had received government support.) The first state university, the University of Georgia, was chartered in 1785. As settlers

moved west, each new state received two townships of land from the federal government, to support an institution of higher education.

But the true flourishing of publicly supported higher education came after the Civil War. State universities grew. Land-grant colleges were founded, fostered by the Morrill Act of 1862. Much later, local governments entered the picture on a large scale, particularly in the junior-college field.

Today, the U.S. system of publicly supported colleges and universities is, however one measures it, the world's greatest. It comprises 743 institutions (345 local, 386 state, 12 federal), compared with a total of 1,357 institutions that are privately controlled.

Enrollments in the public colleges and universities are awesome, and certain to become more so.

As recently as 1950, half of all college and university students attended private institutions. No longer—and probably never again. Last fall, the public colleges and universities enrolled 60 per cent—one million more students than did the private institutions. And, as more and more young Americans go to college in the years ahead, both the number and the proportion attending publicly controlled institutions will soar.

By 1970, according to one expert projection, there will be 7 million college and university students. Public institutions will enroll 67 per cent of them.

By 1980, there will be 10 million students. Public institutions will enroll 75 per cent of them.

THE FINANCIAL implications of such enrollments are enormous. Will state and local governments be able to cope with them?

In the latest year for which figures have been tabulated, the current-fund income of the nation's public colleges and universities was \$4.1 billion. Of this total, state and local governments supplied more than \$1.8 billion, or 44 per cent. To this must be added \$790 million in capital outlays for higher education, including \$613 million for new construction.

In the fast-moving world of public-college and university financing, such heady figures are already obsolete. At present, reports the Committee for Economic Development, expenditures for higher education are the fastest-growing item of state and local-government financing. Between 1962 and 1968, while expenditures for all state and local-government activities will increase by about 50 per cent, expenditures for higher education will increase 120 per cent. In 1962, such expenditures represented 9.5 per cent of state and local tax income; in 1968, they will take 12.3 per cent.

Professor M.M. Chambers, of the University of Michigan, has totted up each state's tax-fund appropriations to colleges and universities (see list, next page). He cautions readers not to leap to interstate comparisons; there are too many differences between the practices of the 50 states to make such an exercise valid. But the differences do not obscure



**Will state taxes
be sufficient to meet
the rocketing demand?**

CONTINUED

STATE FUNDS continued

State Tax Funds For Higher Education

	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Alabama.....	\$22,051,000	—\$346,000	— 1.5%
Alaska.....	3,301,000	+ 978,000	+42%
Arizona.....	20,422,000	+ 4,604,000	+29%
Arkansas.....	16,599,000	+ 3,048,000	+22.5%
California....	243,808,000	+48,496,000	+25%
Colorado.....	29,916,000	+ 6,634,000	+28.25%
Connecticut...	15,948,000	+ 2,868,000	+22%
Delaware.....	5,094,000	+ 1,360,000	+36.5%
Florida.....	46,043,000	+ 8,780,000	+23.5%
Georgia.....	32,162,000	+ 4,479,000	+21%
Hawaii.....	10,778,000	+ 3,404,000	+46%
Idaho.....	10,137,000	+ 1,337,000	+15.25%
Illinois.....	113,043,000	+24,903,000	+28.25%
Indiana.....	62,709,000	+12,546,000	+25%
Iowa.....	38,914,000	+ 4,684,000	+13.5%
Kansas.....	35,038,000	+ 7,099,000	+25.5%
Kentucky.....	29,573,000	+ 9,901,000	+50.25%
Louisiana....	46,760,000	+ 2,203,000	+ 5%
Maine.....	7,429,000	+ 1,830,000	+32.5%
Maryland.....	29,809,000	+ 3,721,000	+20.5%
Massachusetts.	16,503,000	+ 3,142,000	+23.5%
Michigan.....	104,082,000	+ 6,066,000	+ 6%
Minnesota...	44,058,000	+ 5,808,000	+15.25%
Mississippi...	17,500,000	+ 1,311,000	+ 8%
Missouri.....	33,253,000	+ 7,612,000	+29.5%

continued opposite

the fact that, between fiscal year 1961 and fiscal 1963, all states except Alabama and Montana increased their tax-fund appropriations to higher education. The average was a whopping 24.5 per cent.

Can states continue to increase appropriations? No one answer will serve from coast to coast.

Poor states will have a particularly difficult problem. The Southern Regional Education Board, in a recent report, told why:

"Generally, the states which have the greatest potential demand for higher education are the states which have the fewest resources to meet the demand. Rural states like Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina have large numbers of college-age young people and relatively small per-capita income levels." Such states, the report concluded, can achieve educational excellence only if they use a larger proportion of their resources than does the nation as a whole.

A leading Western educator summed up his state's problem as follows:

"Our largest age groups, right now, are old people and youngsters approaching college age. Both groups depend heavily upon the producing, taxpaying members of our economy. The elderly demand state-financed welfare; the young demand state-financed education.

"At present, however, the producing part of our economy is composed largely of 'depression babies'—a comparatively small group. For the next few years, their per-capita tax burden will be pretty heavy, and it may be hard to get them to accept any big increases."

But the alternatives to more tax money for public colleges and universities—higher tuition rates, the turning away of good students—may be even less acceptable to many taxpayers. Such is the hope of those who believe in low-cost, public higher education.

EVERY projection of future needs shows that state and local governments must increase their appropriations vastly, if the people's demands for higher education are to be met. The capacity of a government to make such increases, as a California study has pointed out, depends on three basic elements:

1) The size of the "stream of income" from which the support for higher education must be drawn;

2) The efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system; and

3) The will of the people to devote enough money to the purpose.

Of these elements, the third is the hardest to analyze, in economic terms. It may well be the most crucial.

Here is why:

In their need for increased state and local funds, colleges and universities will be in competition with growing needs for highways, urban renewal, and all the other services that citizens demand of their governments. How the available tax funds will be allocated will depend, in large measure, on how the people *rank* their demands, and how insistently they make the demands known.

"No one should know better than our alumni the importance of having society invest its money and faith in the education of its young people," Allan W. Ostar, director of the Office of Institutional Research, said recently. "Yet all too often we find alumni of state universities who are not willing to provide the same opportunity to future generations that they enjoyed. Our alumni should be leading the fight for adequate tax support of our public colleges and universities.

"If they don't, who will?"

TO SOME Americans, the growth of state-supported higher education, compared with that of the private colleges and universities, has been disturbing for other reasons than its effects upon the tax rate.

One cause of their concern is a fear that government dollars inevitably will be accompanied by a dangerous sort of government control. The fabric of higher education, they point out, is laced with controversy, new ideas, and challenges to all forms of the status quo. Faculty members, to be effective teachers and researchers, must be free of reprisal or fears of reprisal. Students must be encouraged to experiment, to question, to disagree.

The best safeguard, say those who have studied the question, is legal autonomy for state-supported higher education: independent boards of regents or trustees, positive protections against interference by state agencies, post-audits of accounts but no line-by-line political control over budget proposals—the latter being a device by which a legislature might be able to cut the salary of an "offensive" professor or stifle another's research. Several state constitutions already guarantee such autonomy to state universities. But in some other states, college and university administrators must be as adept at politicking as at educating, if their institutions are to thrive.

Another concern has been voiced by many citizens. What will be the effects upon the country's private colleges, they ask, if the public-higher-education establishment continues to expand at its present rate? With state-financed institutions handling more and more students—and, generally, charging far lower tuition fees than the private institutions can afford—how can the small private colleges hope to survive?

President Robert D. Calkins, of the Brookings Institution, has said:

"Thus far, no promising alternative to an increased reliance on public institutions and public support has appeared as a means of dealing with the expanding demand for education. The trend may be checked, but there is nothing in sight to reverse it. . . .

"Many weak private institutions may have to face a choice between insolvency, mediocrity, or qualifying as public institutions. But enlarged opportunities for many private and public institutions will exist, often through cooperation. . . . By pooling resources, all may be strengthened. . . . In view of the recent support the liberal arts colleges have elicited, the more enterprising ones, at least, have an undisputed role for future service."



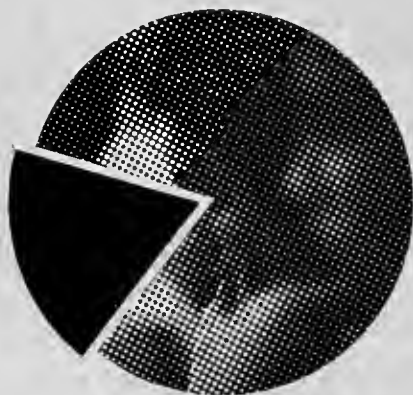
	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Montana.....	\$11,161,000	—\$ 70,000	— 0.5%
Nebraska....	17,078,000	+ 1,860,000	+12.25%
Nevada.....	5,299,000	+ 1,192,000	+29%
New Hampshire	4,733,000	+ 627,000	+15.25%
New Jersey...	34,079,000	+ 9,652,000	+39.5%
New Mexico..	14,372,000	+ 3,133,000	+28%
New York....	156,556,000	+67,051,000	+75%
North Carolina	36,532,000	+ 6,192,000	+20.5%
North Dakota.	10,386,000	+ 1,133,000	+12.25%
Ohio.....	55,620,000	+10,294,000	+22.5%
Oklahoma....	30,020,000	+ 3,000,000	+11%
Oregon.....	33,423,000	+ 4,704,000	+16.25%
Pennsylvania.	56,187,000	+12,715,000	+29.5%
Rhode Island.	7,697,000	+ 2,426,000	+46%
South Carolina	15,440,000	+ 2,299,000	+17.5%
South Dakota.	8,702,000	+ 574,000	+ 7%
Tennessee....	22,359,000	+ 5,336,000	+31.25%
Texas.....	83,282,000	+16,327,000	+24.5%
Utah.....	15,580,000	+ 2,441,000	+18.5%
Vermont.....	3,750,000	+ 351,000	+10.25%
Virginia.....	28,859,000	+ 5,672,000	+24.5%
Washington...	51,757,000	+ 9,749,000	+23.25%
West Virginia.	20,743,000	+ 3,824,000	+22.5%
Wisconsin....	44,670,000	+ 7,253,000	+19.5%
Wyoming.....	5,599,000	+ 864,000	+18.25%
TOTALS....	\$1,808,825,000	+ \$357,499,000	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE			+24.5%

CONTINUED

18.9 per cent from Washington



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
19.1% of their income
comes from Washington.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
18.6% of their income
comes from Washington.

I SEEM TO SPEND half my life on the jets between here and Washington," said an official of a private university on the West Coast, not long ago.

"We've decided to man a Washington office, full time," said the spokesman for a state university, a few miles away.

For one in 20 U.S. institutions of higher education, the federal government in recent years has become one of the biggest facts of financial life. For some it is *the* biggest. "The not-so-jolly long-green giant," one man calls it.

Washington is no newcomer to the campus scene. The difference, today, is one of scale. Currently the federal government spends between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year at colleges and universities. So vast are the expenditures, and so diverse are the government channels through which they flow to the campuses, that a precise figure is impossible to come by. The U.S. Office of Education's latest estimate, covering fiscal 1962, is that Washington was the source of \$1.389 billion—or nearly 19 per cent—of higher education's total current-fund income.

"It may readily be seen," said Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, in a report last year to the House Committee on Education and Labor, "that the question is not *whether* there shall be federal aid to education."

Federal aid exists. It is big and is growing.

THE word *aid*, however, is misleading. Most of the federal government's expenditures in higher education—more than four and a half times as much as for all other purposes combined—are for research that the government needs. Thus, in a sense, the government is the purchaser of a commodity; the universities, like any other producer with whom the government does business, supply that commodity. The relationship is one of *quid pro quo*.

Congresswoman Green is quick to acknowledge this fact:

"What has not been . . . clear is the dependency of the federal government on the educational system. The government relies upon the universities to do those things which cannot be done by government personnel in government facilities.

"It turns to the universities to conduct basic research in the fields of agriculture, defense, medicine, public health, and the conquest of space, and even for managing and staffing of many governmental research laboratories.

"It relies on university faculty to judge the merits of proposed research.

"It turns to them for the management and direction of its foreign aid programs in underdeveloped areas of the world.

"It relies on them for training, in every conceivable field, of government personnel—both military and civilian."

THE FULL RANGE of federal-government relationships with U.S. higher education can only be suggested in the scope of this report. Here are some examples:

Land-grant colleges had their origins in the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, when the federal government granted public lands to the states for the support of colleges "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," but not excluding science and classics. Today there are 68 such institutions. In fiscal 1962, the federal government distributed \$10.7 million in land-grant funds.

The armed forces operate officers training programs in the colleges and universities—their largest source of junior officers.

Student loans, under the National Defense Education Act, are the major form of federal assistance to undergraduate students. They are administered by 1,534 participating colleges and universities, which select recipients on the basis of need and collect the loan repayments. In fiscal 1962, more than 170,000 undergraduates and nearly 15,000 graduate students borrowed \$90 million in this way.

"The success of the federal loan program," says the president of a college for women, "is one of the most significant indexes of the important place the government has in financing private as well as public educational institutions. The women's colleges, by the way, used to scoff at the loan program. 'Who would marry a girl with a debt?' people asked. 'A girl's dowry shouldn't be a mortgage,' they said. But now more than 25 per cent of our girls have government loans, and they don't seem at all perturbed."

Fellowship grants to graduate students, mostly for advanced work in science or engineering, supported more than 35,000 persons in fiscal 1962. Cost to the government: nearly \$104 million. In addition, around 10,000 graduate students served as paid assistants on government-sponsored university research projects.

Dormitory loans through the college housing program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency have played a major role in enabling colleges and universities to build enough dormitories, dining halls, student unions, and health facilities for their burgeoning enrollments. Between 1951 and 1961, loans totaling more than \$1.5 billion were approved. Informed observers believe this program finances from 35 to 45 per cent of the total current construction of such facilities.

Grants for research facilities and equipment totaled \$98.5 million in fiscal 1962, the great bulk of which went to universities conducting scientific research. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission are the principal sources of such grants. A Department of Defense program enables institutions to build facilities and write off the cost.

To help finance new classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, Congress last year passed a \$1.195 billion college aid program and, said President

**Can federal dollars
properly be called
federal "aid"?**



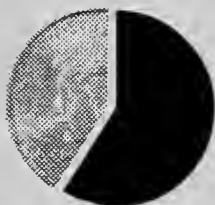
FEDERAL FUNDS continued



38%

**of Federal research funds
go to these 10 institutions:**

U. of California	U. of Illinois
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Stanford U.
Columbia U.	U. of Chicago
U. of Michigan	U. of Minnesota
Harvard U.	Cornell U.



59%

**of Federal research funds
go to the above 10 + these 15:**

U. of Wisconsin	Yale U.
U. of Pennsylvania	Princeton U.
New York U.	Iowa State U.
Ohio State U.	Cal. Inst. of Technology
U. of Washington	U. of Pittsburgh
Johns Hopkins U.	Northwestern U.
U. of Texas	Brown U.
	U. of Maryland

Johnson, thus was "on its way to doing more for education than any since the land-grant college bill was passed 100 years ago."

Support for medical education through loans to students and funds for construction was authorized by Congress last fall, when it passed a \$236 million program.

To strengthen the curriculum in various ways, federal agencies spent approximately \$9.2 million in fiscal 1962. Samples: A \$2 million National Science Foundation program to improve the content of science courses; a \$2 million Office of Education program to help colleges and universities develop, on a matching-fund basis, language and area-study centers; a \$2 million Public Health Service program to expand, create, and improve graduate work in public health.

Support for international programs involving U.S. colleges and universities came from several federal sources. Examples: Funds spent by the Peace Corps for training and research totaled more than \$7 million. The Agency for International Development employed some 70 institutions to administer its projects overseas, at a cost of about \$26 million. The State Department paid nearly \$6 million to support more than 2,500 foreign students on U.S. campuses, and an additional \$1.5 million to support more than 700 foreign professors.

BUT the greatest federal influence, on many U.S. campuses, comes through the government's expenditures for research.

As one would expect, most of such expenditures are made at universities, rather than at colleges (which, with some exceptions, conduct little research).

In the 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard, the University of California's President Clark Kerr called the federal government's support of research, starting in World War II, one of the "two great impacts [which], beyond all other forces, have molded the modern American university system and made it distinctive." (The other great impact: the land-grant college movement.)

At the institutions where they are concentrated, federal research funds have had marked effects. A self-study by Harvard, for example, revealed that *90 per cent* of the research expenditures in the university's physics department were paid for by the federal government; *67 per cent* in the chemistry department; and *95 per cent* in the division of engineering and applied physics.

IS THIS government-dollar dominance in many universities' research budgets a healthy development?

After analyzing the role of the federal government on their campuses, a group of universities reporting to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching agreed that "the effects [of government expenditures for campus-based research projects] have, on balance, been salutary."

Said the report of one institution:

"The opportunity to make expenditures of this size has permitted a

research effort far superior to anything that could have been done without recourse to government sponsors. . . .

"Any university that declined to participate in the growth of sponsored research would have had to pay a high price in terms of the quality of its faculty in the science and engineering areas. . . ."

However, the university-government relationship is not without its irritations.

One of the most irksome, say many institutions, is the government's failure to reimburse them fully for the "indirect costs" they incur in connection with federally sponsored research—costs of administration, of libraries, of operating and maintaining their physical plant. If the government fails to cover such costs, the universities must—often by drawing upon funds that might otherwise be spent in strengthening areas that are not favored with large amounts of federal support, *e.g.*, the humanities.

Some see another problem: faculty members may be attracted to certain research areas simply because federal money is plentiful there. "This . . . may tend to channel their efforts away from other important research and . . . from their teaching and public-service responsibilities," one university study said.

The government's emphasis upon science, health, and engineering, some persons believe, is another drawback to the federal research expenditures. "Between departments, a form of imbalance may result," said a recent critique. "The science departments and their research may grow and prosper. The departments of the humanities and social sciences may continue, at best, to maintain their *status quo*."

"There needs to be a National Science Foundation for the humanities," says the chief academic officer of a Southern university which gets approximately 20 per cent of its annual budget from federal grants.

"Certainly government research programs create imbalances within departments and between departments," said the spokesman for a leading Catholic institution, "but so do many other influences at work within a university. . . . Imbalances must be lived with and made the most of, if a level of uniform mediocrity is not to prevail."

THE CONCENTRATION of federal funds in a few institutions—usually the institutions which already are financially and educationally strong—makes sense from the standpoint of the *quid pro quo* philosophy that motivates the expenditure of most government funds. The strong research-oriented universities, obviously, can deliver the commodity the government wants.

But, consequently, as a recent Carnegie report noted, "federal support is, for many colleges and universities, not yet a decisive or even a highly influential fact of academic life."

Why, some persons ask, should not the government conduct equally well-financed programs in order to improve those colleges and universities which are *not* strong—and thus raise the quality of U.S. higher education as a whole?



90%
of Federal research funds
go to the 25 opposite + these 75:

Pennsylvania State U.	Wayne State U.
Duke U.	Baylor U.
U. of Southern Cal.	U. of Denver
Indiana U.	U. of Missouri
U. of Rochester	U. of Georgia
Washington U.	U. of Arkansas
U. of Colorado	U. of Nebraska
Purdue U.	Tufts U.
George Washington U.	U. of Alabama
Western Reserve U.	New Mexico State U.
Florida State U.	Washington State U.
Yeshiva U.	Boston U.
U. of Florida	U. of Buffalo
U. of Oregon	U. of Kentucky
U. of Utah	U. of Cincinnati
Tulane U.	Stevens Inst. of Technology
U. of N. Carolina	Oklahoma State U.
Michigan State U.	Georgetown U.
Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn	Medical Col. of Virginia
U. of Miami	Mississippi State U.
U. of Tennessee	Colorado State U.
U. of Iowa	Auburn U.
Texas A. & M. Col.	Dartmouth Col.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Emory U.
U. of Kansas	U. of Vermont
U. of Arizona	Brandeis U.
Vanderbilt U.	Marquette U.
Syracuse U.	Jefferson Medical Col.
Oregon State U.	Va. Polytechnic Inst.
Ga. Inst. of Technology	U. of Louisville
U. of Virginia	Kansas State U.
Rutgers U.	St. Louis U.
Louisiana State U.	West Virginia U.
Carnegie Inst. of Technology	U. of Hawaii
U. of Oklahoma	U. of Mississippi
N. Carolina State U.	Notre Dame U.
Illinois Inst. of Technology	U. of New Mexico
	Temple U.

CONTINUED

This question is certain to be warmly debated in years to come. Coupled with philosophical support or opposition will be this pressing practical question: can private money, together with state and local government funds, solve higher education's financial problems, without resort to Washington? Next fall, when the great, long-predicted "tidal wave" of students at last reaches the nation's campuses, the time of testing will begin.

6.4 per cent from Gifts and Grants



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
11.6% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
2.3% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.

AS A SOURCE of income for U.S. higher education, private gifts and grants are a comparatively small slice on the pie charts: 11.6% for the private colleges and universities, only 2.3% for public.

But, to both types of institution, private gifts and grants have an importance far greater than these percentages suggest.

"For us," says a representative of a public university in the Midwest, "private funds mean the difference between the adequate and the excellent. The university needs private funds to serve purposes for which state funds cannot be used: scholarships, fellowships, student loans, the purchase of rare books and art objects, research seed grants, experimental programs."

"Because the state provides basic needs," says another public-university man, "every gift dollar can be used to provide for a margin of excellence."

Says the spokesman for a private liberal arts college: "We must seek gifts and grants as we have never sought them before. They are our one hope of keeping educational quality up, tuition rates down, and the student body democratic. I'll even go so far as to say they are our main hope of keeping the college, as we know it, alive."

FROM 1954-55 through 1960-61, the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education has made a biennial survey of the country's colleges and universities, to learn how much private aid they received. In four surveys, the institutions answering the council's questionnaires reported they had received more than \$2.4 billion in voluntary gifts.

Major private universities received \$1,046 million.

Private coeducational colleges received \$628 million.

State universities received nearly \$320 million.

Professional schools received \$171 million.

Private women's colleges received \$126 million.

Private men's colleges received \$117 million.

Junior colleges received \$31 million.

Municipal universities received nearly \$16 million.

Over the years covered by the CFAE's surveys, these increases took place:

- Gifts to the private universities went up 95.6%.
- Gifts to private coed colleges went up 82%.
- Gifts to state universities went up 184%.
- Gifts to professional schools went up 134%.

Where did the money come from? Gifts and grants reported to the Council came from these sources:

- General welfare foundations gave \$653 million.
- Non-alumni donors gave \$539.7 million.
- Alumni and alumnae gave \$496 million.
- Business corporations gave \$345.8 million.
- Religious denominations gave \$216 million.
- Non-alumni, non-church groups gave \$139 million.
- Other sources gave \$66.6 million.

All seven sources increased their contributions over the period.

BUT THE RECORDS of past years are only preludes to the voluntary giving of the future, experts feel.

Dr. John A. Pollard, who conducts the surveys of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, estimates conservatively that higher education will require \$9 billion per year by 1969-70, for educational and general expenditures, endowment, and plant expansion. This would be 1.3 per cent of an expected \$700 billion Gross National Product.

Two billion dollars, Dr. Pollard believes, must come in the form of private gifts and grants. Highlights of his projections:

Business corporations will increase their contributions to higher education at a rate of 16.25 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$508 million.

Foundations will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$520.7 million.

Alumni will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$591 million.

Non-alumni individuals will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.6 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$524.6 million.

Religious denominations will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.7 per cent. Their 1969-70 total: \$215.6 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups and other sources will increase their contributions at rates of 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Their 1969-70 total: \$62 million.

"I think we must seriously question whether these estimates are realistic," said a business man, in response to Dr. Pollard's estimate of 1969-70 gifts by corporations. "Corporate funds are not a bottomless pit; the support the corporations give to education is, after all, one of the costs of doing business. . . . It may become more difficult to provide for such support, along with other foreseeable increased costs, in setting product prices. We cannot assume that all this money is going to be available simply because we want it to be. The more fruit you shake from the tree, the more difficult it becomes to find still more."



**Coming: a need
for \$9 billion
a year. Impossible?**

CONTINUED

But others are more optimistic. Says the CFAE:

"Fifteen years ago nobody could safely have predicted the level of voluntary support of higher education in 1962. Its climb has been spectacular. . . .

"So, on the record, it probably is safe to say that the potential of voluntary support of U.S. higher education has only been scratched. The people have developed a quenchless thirst for higher learning and, equally, the means and the will to support its institutions adequately."

ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE will have a critical role to play in determining whether the projections turn out to have been sound or unrealistic.

Of basic importance, of course, are their own gifts to their alma maters. The American Alumni Council, in its most recent year's compilation, reported that alumni support, as measured from the reports of 927 colleges and universities, had totaled \$196.7 million—a new record.

Lest this figure cause alumni and alumnae to engage in unrestrained self-congratulations, however, let them consider these words from one of the country's veteran (and most outspoken) alumni secretaries:

"Of shocking concern is the lack of interest of most of the alumni. . . . The country over, only about one-fifth on the average pay dues to their alumni associations; only one-fourth on the average contribute to their alumni funds. There are, of course, heartwarming instances where participation reaches 70 and 80 per cent, but they are rare. . . ."

Commenting on these remarks, a fund-raising consultant wrote:

"The fact that about three-fourths of college and university alumni do not contribute anything at all to their alma maters seems to be a strong indication that they lack sufficient feeling of responsibility to support these institutions. There was a day when it could be argued that this support was not forthcoming because the common man simply did not have funds to contribute to universities. While this argument is undoubtedly used today, it carries a rather hollow ring in a nation owning nearly two cars for every family and so many pleasure boats that there is hardly space left for them on available water."

Alumni support has an importance even beyond the dollars that it yields to higher education. More than 220 business corporations will match their employees' contributions. And alumni support—particularly the percentage of alumni who make gifts—is frequently used by other prospective donors as a guide to how much *they* should give.

Most important, alumni and alumnae wear many hats. They are individual citizens, corporate leaders, voters, taxpayers, legislators, union members, church leaders. In every role, they have an effect on college and university destinies. Hence it is alumni and alumnae, more than any other group, who will determine whether the financial health of U.S. higher education will be good or bad in years to come.

What will the verdict be? No reader can escape the responsibility of rendering it.

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. (The editors, of course, speak for themselves and not for their institutions.) Copyright © 1964 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

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Executive Editor

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3 DOLLARS (In Percent)

INCOME

EXPENSE

Student fees 65.8%

Gifts and grants 8.1%

Endowment, organized activities,
and other administrative income 5.0%

Residence halls, dining halls,
campus store & college union 20.5%

Student aid 0.6%

5.1% General administration

8.7% Student services and
general institutional expense

30.0% Instruction

2.6% Libraries

7.4% Operation and maintenance of plant

3.0% Organized activities

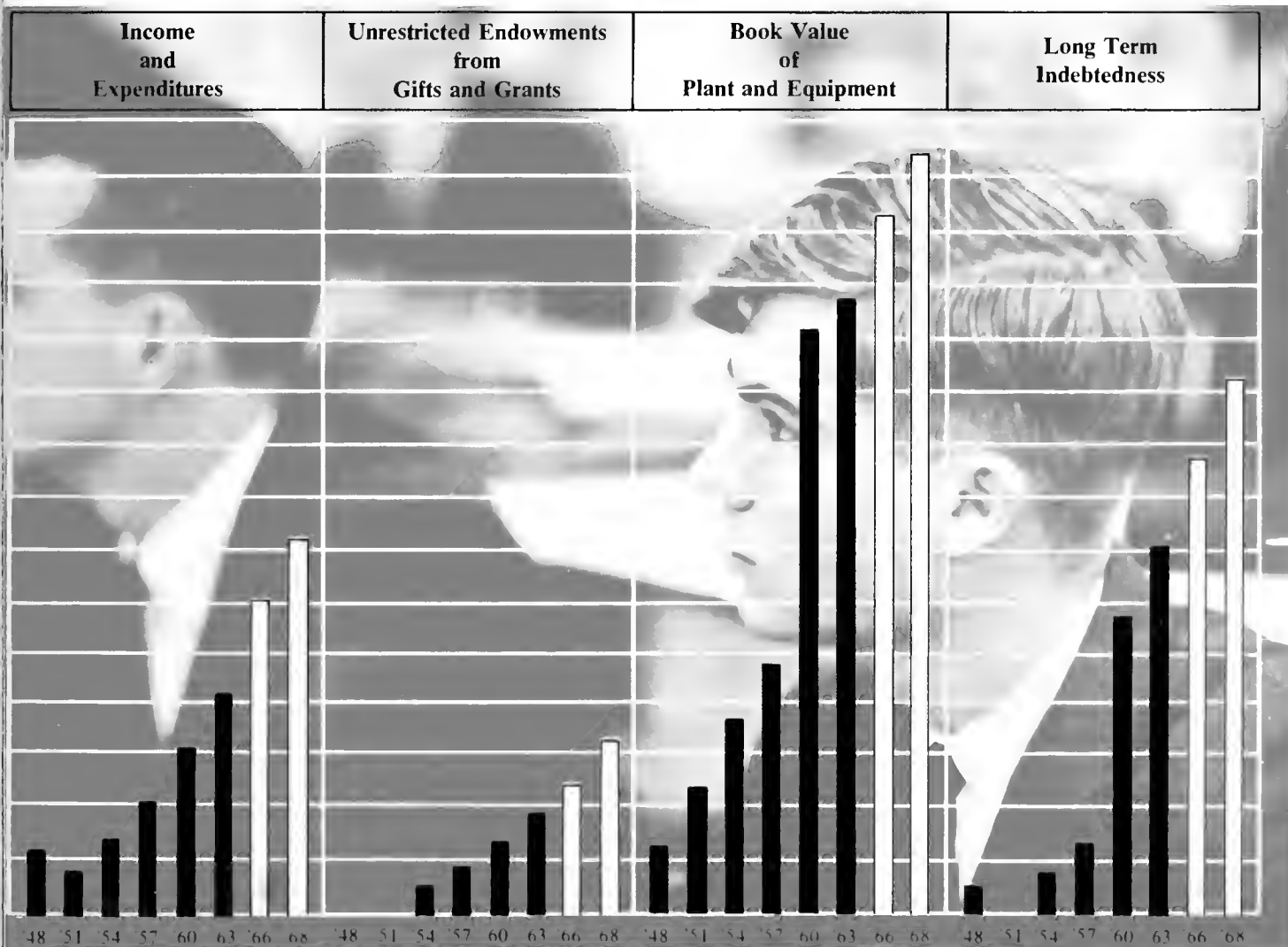
20.3% Residence halls, dining halls
campus store and college union

5.7% Student aid

5.0% Appropriated to endowment and
student loan funds

7.4% Long term debt service

4.8% Building, improvements and
equipment



GIFTS AND GRANTS/1953-1963

From the Christian Brothers	\$1,174,928.00
From Alumni and Others	1,758,904.00
Total	<u>\$2,933,832.00*</u>

ENDOWMENT FUNDS FROM GIFTS AND GRANTS

From the Ford Foundation	\$ 464,500.00
From the Estate of Francis Drexel	387,414.00
From Alumni and Others	906,990.00
Appreciation from earnings	307,457.00
	<u>2,066,361.00</u>
Less: Used for Physical Plant	365,170.00
Endowment Funds at June 30, 1963	<u>\$1,701,191.00</u>

USE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS

For Student Aid	\$1,540,098.00
For Endowment Funds	1,028,564.00
For Physical Plant	365,170.00
Total	<u>\$2,933,832.00</u>

* The amount of gifts and grants shown does not include specific grants from Government Agencies, Foundations, or Corporations, for research and advanced studies which amounted to about \$50,000.00 during the past few years. So that you may reconcile the figures quoted, the following additional information is given:

Student aid from gifts and grants	\$1,540,098.00
Student aid from other sources	181,689.00
Total Student aid	<u>\$1,721,787.00</u>

While student fees are the major source of income to the College, unrestricted gifts and grants are the life lines to academic excellence and financial stability. More than ever, La Salle needs the assistance of its alumni, friends, foundations, and business acquaintances. This is especially applicable to those who perhaps profit most from La Salle's phenomenal growth in size and prestige. As a member of the Class of '39 so aptly expressed it, "My diploma seems to grow and grow."

There is a true mutuality of interest existing between the College and its graduates. Alumni achievement reflects credit upon the College. Whatever enhances the prestige of the College adds value to its degree. However, there is one assist that is not completely mutual in character. During the past ten years, the College contributed \$1,721,787.00 to its students in the form of student aid. A return of 6% simple interest on this investment alone could result in an annual giving of \$103,000.

Most of this student aid was made possible through the Christian Brothers' annual gifts to the College. What is this gift that is usually called "Net Value of Contributed Services?" It is the gross salaries due to the Brothers, in the same scale as for the layman for rank and duties (1962-63, \$278,021) less the personal expenses and maintenance of the Brothers (1962-63, \$122,201). There are those who think of this value as merely paper figures. Be assured that it is real value. If the Brothers did not return this value to the College, funds for student aid would not exist.

The contributed services of the Brothers have resulted in annual gifts amounting to a total income for the College of \$1,174,928 over the past ten years. However,

if the number of Brothers who may be added to the faculty cannot be expected to keep proportionately abreast of the increase in lay faculty, the Brothers' annual gift will become proportionately smaller in relation to the College's steadily rising financial requirements. The implications of this trend becomes more obvious when it is noted that the Brothers' contribution of \$83,214 in 1952-53 amounted to 7.3 percent of that year's total income, while their contribution of \$157,900 for the year 1962-63 was only 3.6 percent. In the same years, student aid amounted to \$104,310 and \$251,525, respectively.

Since the establishment of the College Development and Fund Raising Office, gifts and grants from other sources have increased substantially. During the first three years of the past decade, gifts and grants from alumni, and other benefactors averaged \$26,000 per year. Between 1957 and 1963, gifts and grants from the same sources have amounted to an average of \$118,000 per year. In 1963, the total gifts and grants amounted to \$206,016.

To move forward and maintain an academic distinction of excellence and to be numbered among the select colleges and universities of the nation, La Salle must continue to improve the quality of its faculty and staff; make every effort to reduce the ratio of student fees to total income; increase assistance to worthy students, and provide the physical facilities required of such distinction. These facilities include additional dormitories, a classroom building encompassing the equipment needs of future teaching methods, a student chapel, and a complete physical recreation building. It is expected that the physical requirements alone will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. All of this cannot be accomplished without the assistance of alumni and friends of the College. ■ ■

Around Campus

Project '74: books and reading are still the basis

IF LA SALLE College is to continue to contribute its proper share to American higher education and to its community, its library resources and services must keep pace with its academic development and increased enrollment."

Brother Edmund Joseph, F.S.C., a soft-spoken Christian Brother who has been La Salle's head librarian for 18 years, thus stresses the need for Project '74, a program to double the library's volumes within six years.

The Project, which gets its name from a library expansion effort that doubled the volumes back in 1874, is essentially a three-year 'crash' program whereby an *extra* 10,000 volumes will be added annually, in addition to a normal annual yearly increment of 5,000. At this hectic pace, the collection will swell from 65,000 volumes (last fall) to some 110,000 in 1966 and, through its normal growth thereafter, reach 130,000 by 1970.

It is a special program, separate from the library's customary operation, with its own budget (not much less than the regular annual cost), and staff. Charles Fulforth, '52, who was a librarian at St. Mary's College (Minn.), is the director, Dr. Petro Mirchuk, formerly at Ursinus, is assistant director, and they have two secretarial assistants.

"Books and reading," Brother Joseph asserts, "are still the basis of the educational process. This is particularly true



Around Campus— continued

at a college like La Salle, which has a long-standing tradition of a liberal, humanistic approach to higher learning.

"It may be said, in general," he added, "that the best liberal arts colleges have been long-established and have developed excellent libraries. Their collections have been highly selected and built-up over a number of years. They now have libraries that are well equipped to supply the intellectual needs of students and faculty, and to play an important part in the teaching program.

"Since the student 'population explosion' of the forties," he continued, "La Salle's library has been unable to match the demands of a developing curriculum and an expanded student body. The new (1952) library has made possible great improvements, but the collections have not developed proportionately to the needs. The present collection of about 80,000 volumes shows an encouraging growth over the last decade, but it is still small when contrasted to current library practices."

The "practices" to which Brother Joseph refers are the handsome collections possessed by some of his neighbors:

Bryn Mawr 298,000; Swarthmore 245,000; Villanova 150,000. Other collections at schools of similar size and character are: St. Mary's (Calif.) 70,000; St. Joseph's 57,000 and Manhattan 110,000. The really large collections are usually found at the huge universities with graduate schools, but Dartmouth, admittedly a heavily endowed exception but nevertheless a liberal arts college, boasts a mammoth 866,000 volumes. A recent U.S. Office of Education study calls 114,000 volumes a median collection for private colleges in La Salle's enrollment range.

The Project was undertaken in two stages, the first—now nearing completion—is a study by the college's various departments to determine which books are most needed, and a second stage to acquire the volumes during the three-year period. The areas receiving first attention are American and English literature; Art; Economics; Industrial Relations, and Mathematics.

But the major concern of most departments and, according to Brother Joseph, the library's "greatest weakness," lies in back issues of periodicals and

scholarly journals. The latter are expensive (and often difficult to obtain at any price), but the collection is growing rapidly. Microfilmed back issues of the *New York Times*, unavailable only five years ago, are being added in batches of several years' copies under the accelerated program.

Skyrocketing costs for books, especially text and research works, make a 'crash' program perhaps the most economical way to build a collection. An Economics text priced at \$4.03 in 1947, now costs \$8.70, and general literature works have also doubled, from \$2.63 to \$5.31. But the Project will get financial help this fall, when the Development Department starts an annual giving campaign on the student and alumni levels. A contributor's name will be placed in the book that his donation has placed on the shelves.

Brother Joseph is not the least discouraged by the prospect, but Project '74 is a rarity among development campaigns—a 'crash' program toward a new hurdle. The Project will hurry the day—some time around 1972—when the library will reach its capacity of 140,000 volumes. But that's another project. ■

Campus Calendar

A conscientious compendium of events of significance to alumni, students, parents, and friends of La Salle.

(Unless otherwise stated, events are held in the College Union Building. Exhibits open 9 A.M. - 9 P.M. Mon.-Thurs.; 9-5 Fri., 12-4 Sat. and Sun.)

ALUMNI

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—Mayor James H. J. Tate will be the speaker when the downtown executives meet for the May luncheon; Adelphia Hotel, May 20.

REUNIONS—Gradu-Eights, alumni oarsmen, a Dad Vail Party at Fairmount Boat Club; May 9. The Class of '59 will hold its fifth anniversary assemblage at 9 P.M., May 16; The Class of '54 will celebrate ten years of non-togetherness at 7 P.M., May 23.

GRADUATE WELCOME DANCE—Old grads and bright eyed seniors will gather for tales about the good old days and how much tougher profs are today; Cedarbrook Hill Country Club, 9 P.M., May 22.

ART

LEO MEISSNER—Wood engravings of landscapes, seascapes and figures; May 1-30.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY—Photographs of sculpture in various media by members of the Society; May 1-30.

RALPH FABRI—A collection of etchings and lithographs entitled "Facts, Faith and Fantasy"; June 1-30.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE—Photographs of contemporary life in the Soviet Union, taken by the Pulitzer Prize photographer; June 1-15.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY—Photographs of distinguished examples of ecclesiastical sculpture; July 1-31.

CONCERTS

LA SALLE BRASS ENSEMBLE—A concert by outstanding undergraduate musicians in the Student Concert Series; 12:30 P.M., May 1.

THE HIGHWAYMEN—A concert and dance for folksong enthusiasts; 7:30 and 9:30 P.M., May 8. \$1.50 and \$2.

THEATRE

THE MASQUE—La Salle's irrepressible undergraduate thespians offer Jean and Walter Kerr's **GOLDILOCKS** as their 1964 spring musical; 8:30 P.M., May 1-10. \$1.50 Mon.-Thurs., \$2 Fri., Sat., Sun.

MUSIC THEATRE '64—Dan Rodden's professional repertory company will romp through three top tuneshows: **SOUTH PACIFIC**, July 3-26; **MUSIC IN THE AIR**, July 31-Aug. 23, and **BABES IN ARMS**, Aug. 27-Sept. 6. Seats in the air conditioned Union theatre are \$3, but special rates apply for subscribers and theatre parties, and the kiddies can enjoy 'live' theatre for \$1 at the Sun. and 6 P.M. Sat. shows. 8:30 P.M., Tues.-Fri., 6 and 9:30 Sat., 7 P.M. Sun.

GENERAL

OPEN HOUSE—Old grads will marvel at what wonders decades hath wrought and newcomers can see first-hand what the "education explosion"

is all about; campus tours, exhibits, and entertainment; 1-5 P.M., May 3.

FOUNDERS DAY—Faculty and student body assemble in academic convocation for the annual homage to St. John Baptiste de La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; 4 P.M., dinner at Four Chefs 7; May 15.

COMMENCEMENT—What promises to be the largest graduating class in La Salle's history will receive the cherished parchment at the College's 101st Commencement at Convention Hall; 4 P.M., June 9.

PARENTS

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION—The Guild (Mothers) and Associates (Fathers) parents' groups hold their annual reception in tribute to their outgoing presidents; 7 P.M., May 17.

SPORTS

TRACK—Coach Wetzler-Uelses-Minehan and Co. will face arch rival St. Joseph's in a dual meet May 12, and host the Middle Atlantic Conference and Metropolitan Championships, May 8-9 and 23, respectively; in McCarthy Stadium.

BASEBALL—The strongest Explorer nine in years seeks to contain onslaughts by Ursinus, May 6, and Big Five rivals Penn, May 2; Temple, May 11; Villanova, May 14; and St. Joseph's, May 15; 3:30 P.M. weekdays, 2 P.M. Sat.

CREW—Joe Dougherty's oarsmen will cruise down the river vs. St. Joseph's and Drexel (May 2), then join in the annual Dad Vail Regatta oar-splashing May 9; on the Schuylkill.

ALUM-NEWS

By JAMES J. MC DONALD, '58

'24

JOSEPH B. QUINN, Esq., has been named to the Board of Directors of the Broad Street Trust Company, Philadelphia.

'36

Walter A. Zell
2034 Beyer Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19115

JAMES BONDER, head football coach at West Chester State Teachers' College, was the principal speaker at the annual all sports banquet at Paulsboro (N.J.) High last month.

'39

GEORGE A. SOMERS former football great, who was inducted into our Alumni Hall of Athletes last Spring, died in January in St. Clair, Penna.

'40

JOSEPH A. GRADY, WPEN radio personality, received an award from the Philadelphia Association for Retarded Children, for his work in behalf of the Association. He was the master of ceremonies for the Hall of Athletes presentations at the Spring Reception. T. FRANCIS LOUGHNEY sought the Democratic nomination for Delaware County's seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

'41

ROBERT E. MURRAY has been appointed vice president for Marketing in the Voicewriter Division of Thomas A. Edison Industries.

'43

WILLIAM J. MAGARITY was elected vice president and general manager of Auto Associates, Inc., Volkswagen distributor for Pa. and Del.

'46

Hon. DANIEL L. QUINLAN, Jr., has opened a private law practice in Norristown, Penna.



Brother F. Christopher, F.S.C., Director of Admissions, and John J. Lombord, Jr., '56 chairman of the newly-enlarged Alumni Admissions Committee, discuss means of attracting outstanding high school graduates to La Salle, at a recent meeting on the campus.

'48

NICHOLAS F. CATANIA has been named to the Delaware County, Pa. Republican Board of Supervisors. REV. FRANCIS A. EIGO was recently ordained a priest of the Augustinian Order and said his first Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Camden, N. J. JAMES J. KEUL was appointed vice-president of United Sales Associates, Inc. in Southern Calif. FRANCIS J. NATHANS, assistant professor of Political Science at La Salle, has been awarded one of the college's annual Research Leaves for 1964-65, when he will work toward a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. JOSEPH UHL, JR., has been named national sales manager for Science Research Associates, International Business Machines.

'49

JAMES J. LEVIS has been named a senior executive of companies in the Kemper Insur-

ance Group in Chicago. RAYMOND B. REINL is seeking the Democratic nomination for the State legislature seat for Montgomery County's Third District. FRANCIS J. SALLEY received his master's degree in Education from St. Joseph's College.

'50

JOSEPH E. LUECKE was named manager of National Risks Underwriting, a department of the Kemper Companies in Chicago. GEORGE J. McDERMOTT is public relations chairman for the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers. He recently had an article published in "Systems and Procedures" magazine. ROBERT J. SORENSON, M.D. concluded his tour of duty with the Army Medical Corps and opened an office in Rio Grande, N. J. WALTER J. TOTTH's wife, Joan, presented him with their eighth child, a boy, Timothy Paul.

continued

'51

Frank J. Mee
151 Harrison Avenue
Glenside, Pa.

The CLASS OF '51 had its annual meeting and Stag Night at ALBERT SCHOELLHAMMER'S Brewery Tavern. Officers elected for the coming year were: WILLIAM A. O'CALLAGHAN, president; WILLIAM C. SEIBERLICH, vice president; EDWARD P. WALSH, secretary, and JAMES T. SULLIVAN, treasurer. JAMES J. AUCHINLECK has been appointed manager of the commercial and residential department of Richard S. Byron Real Estate, Morrisville, Penna.

'52

JAMES V. COVELLO, general agent for the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, recently moved his offices to the Lewis Tower building. TONY IAPALUCCI is a candidate for the Burlington Co., N. J. Board of Freeholders. JAMES G. MCSHERRY is 1964 president of the Northeast Philadelphia Realty Board. JAMES D. MILNAMOW was named Eastern Sales Manager for Revlon Products. ROBERT H. VASOLI received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Notre Dame.

JOSEPH A. LAPPIN recently opened his own office, Tower Real Estate, in Moorestown, N.J. WILLIAM E. MURPHY has been appointed director of medical communications for McNeil Laboratories, Inc. PHILIP J. O'MALLEY married Eleanor Jean Patterton in Holy Cross Church, Mt. Airy.

'54

Robert J. Schaefer
5929 Bingham Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19120

The CLASS OF '54 will celebrate its 10th anniversary with a dinner-dance Saturday, May 23 in the College Union Ballroom on the campus. Cocktails will be served from 7 to 8 P.M., when dinner will begin. Dancing after dinner with a open bar. The cost is \$20 per couple. Contact chairman ROBERT J. SCHAEFER or the Alumni Office. JAMES L. COLLIER has been appointed an associate professor at Kutztown State College. EARLE J. WOOD and his new bride, Patricia Ann, make their home in Kansas City, where he is a sales engineer for Ekco Products.

'53

Wanted: Correspondents

A new method of gathering news for the ALUM-NEWS Section has been initiated with this issue.

The new system, which aims to eventually increase the extent of alumni news coverage in future issues, entails the cooperation of a Class Correspondent, whose name and address appear above your class notes. *Send your news items to him before his deadlines—the first of March, June, October and January.*

If no correspondent is listed for your class, and you feel that *you* can do the job of collecting and receiving news about your classmates, kindly call or write James J. McDonald, Alumni Director, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Victor 8-8300.

Francis X. Donohoe
7119 Cedar Park Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19138

'55

GEORGE I. HAGGERTY has joined N. W. Ayer and Sons in the Advertising agency's plans and marketing department. LOUIS J. STIEF married Kathleen Janet Talbot.

'56

Joseph N. Malone
1578 Minnesota Road
Camden 4, N.J.

JOHN J. KELLY was named legal counsel for the state Public Welfare Dept. FRANCIS X. NOLAN recently passed his bar examination. ALBERT F. TERRY was appointed senior administrative assistant of the Bell Telephone Company's Philadelphia plant extension engineering staff.

'57

MICHAEL J. CAREY has been appointed assistant manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Germantown district office. HENRY DELUCA will play the Admiral in Music Theatre of Abington's spring production of "Fanny". ERNEST F. GASH coaches swimming at both William Tennent High



Mrs. Richard W. O'Brien christened the new shell given to La Salle's crew this spring by the Grads, alumni oarsmen. Observers are Mr. O'Brien (left), president of the group, Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of the College, and crew coach Joe Daugherty.



V. D. JOHANSSON
Bank Officer

School, where he teaches History, and at Father Judge High. VICTOR D. JOHANSSON was elected assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. in February. JAMES E. ROSE has been promoted to Captain with the Army Finance Corps, Ft. Benning, Ga. His wife recently gave birth to their fifth child, William John.

'58

James J. McDonald
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

LAWRENCE BORGER was recently promoted to Assistant Brand Manager in the advertising department of Procter and Gamble in Cincinnati. THOMAS M. CONROY was appointed assistant cashier at the Cheltenham National Bank. PETER L. FELEDICK received his master's degree in history from Marquette University. He is presently teaching at La Salle College High School. JAMES E. FRANZ was elected assistant treasurer at the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. JOHN F. GALLAGHER received a Danforth Foundation Teaching Grant for the 1964-65 academic year and a one year research leave from La Salle, to complete his Ph.D. work at the University of Pennsylvania. JAMES B. GARVIN is working on the marketing and research staff of Beaumont, Heller & Sperling, Inc. an advertising and public relations agency in Reading, Penna. His wife, Gloria, recently gave birth to a boy, Robert Stanley. JAMES F. HOWARD was appointed



Ambrose (Bud) Dudley, Philadelphia's most colorful sports promoter, recalls one of many anecdotes about his recent ice hockey tour of the U.S.S.R., at the April meeting of the Downtown Luncheon Club. Mayor Tate will be the speaker May 20.



J. B. GARVIN
Marketing Executive

deputy warden at the Kentucky State Reformatory, La Grange, Ky. WILLIAM F. MCGONIGAL and his wife Linda were flown to California, where he was honored in Los Angeles for his first-year achievements with Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. GEORGE T. MICKLESavage was promoted to plant accountant at the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical Corp. in Rockaway, N.J. JOHN C. ROTHWELL, is credit manager for the Lansdale Tube Division of the Philco Corp. His wife Connie, recently gave birth to a girl, Patricia Margaret. Captain JOSEPH E. SCANLIN took part in the 8th Army's Exercise Strong Shield in Korea. JOHN T. WILLIAMS received his M.D. from Howard University and will

intern at the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia.

Marriages: DOMINIC DI VITO to Lena Rossi; KENNETH GLEN HAGER to Bonita Ann De Santo; BERNARD J. MCCORMICK to Margaret Mary Claudius; DOMINIC J. TRAVAGLINE, M.D. to Geraldine A. Schneider; JAMES J. WALSH to Susan E. Miller. *Births:* ROBERT E. BOYLE and his wife, Carol, a boy, Bryan; JOSEPH M. GINDHART and his wife, Barbara, a daughter, Barbara Anne.

Joseph L. Hanley
5830 North 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

'59

The 5th Anniversary of the CLASS OF '59 will be celebrated at a reunion in the College Union Ballroom on Saturday May 16 at 9 P. M. The \$7.50 per couple ticket will cover dancing, buffet and prizes. THOMAS J. BOYCE passed the bar examination. LAMAR DOTTER has been elected president of the Political Science Honor Society of Phi Sigma Alpha at the University of Maryland, where he is studying for his doctorate. FRANK F. FRITZ was elected an assistant treasurer at the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. ROBERT J. MYERS received his master's degree in English from the Univ. of Iowa.

FRANCIS J. TRZUSKOWSKI has joined the law firm of Connolly, Bove and Lodge in Wilmington, Delaware. JEROME A. ZALESKI recently passed his bar examination. *Marriages:* THOMAS J. LAVIN, JR. to Anne Marie Dougherty. GERALD P. O'NEILL to Frances Ann Peltier. ANGELO VENTRESCA to Edith Festa.

continued



Edward Coverdale, M.D., '34 (right) president of the Alumni Medical Society, was honored by the Sigma Phi Lambda alumni fraternity at a dinner April 15. Thomas J. Lynch, '62, SPL president, presented the plaque.

'60

Ralph W. Howard
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

ANTHONY J. CUTRONA has passed his C.P.A. examination. THOMAS J. POWELL has been appointed a sales supervisor with the Insurance Company of North America. ROBERT W. SUTER is studying law at Villanova U. *Marriage:* THOMAS J. CORRIGAN to Gloria Fay Cox.

Robert S. Lyons, Jr.
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

CLIFFORD M. GILLESPIE recently completed a field artillery officer course at Ft. Sill, Okla. ROBERT E. HONE was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB. He has been reassigned to Connolly AFB, Tex., for training as a navigator. First Lt. ROBERT A. SAGEDY completed an officer training course at the Ft. McClellan (Ala.) Chemical Center.

'61

'62

Thomas A. Cottone
943 East Chelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19138

Second Lt. NORMAN V. BAIER was awarded his wings as a Air Force pilot at Reese AFB, Tex. He has been reassigned to Stewart AFB, N.Y., to fly C-121 aircraft. JOHN D. BALL. THOMAS J. JURASINSKI is a candidate for the State legislature in Berks County's 5th district on the Republican ticket. THOMAS J. KIRSCH was commissioned a Second Lt. in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has been reassigned to Connolly, AFB, Tex. for training as a navigator. Second Lt. THOMAS J. RADWELL took part in Exercise "Snow Storm" with the 1st Cavalry Div. in Korea. Lt. HARRY T. STONELAKE was promoted to Division Officer on the new U.S.S. Sacramento. JOSEPH J. WALDNER has been appointed manager of First Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Co.'s Llanerch office. ROBERT

WATSON has been selected for the U. S. Olympic soccer team. He will leave for a European tour in June. *Marriages:* ANTHONY P. BARATTA to Dolores Marie Altomari. MARTIN SMIT to May Jane Lahr. *Births:* THOMAS G. O'BRIEN and wife Margie, a son, Thomas Matthew.

'63

JOHN J. BYRNE, RAYMOND DE MASI, WILLIAM P. LOGAN, JOHN J. MAGUIRE, ROBERT T. PINIZZOTTO and RICHARD W. SERFASS were commissioned Air Force second lieutenants at Lackland AFB, Texas. *Marriages:* HARRY W. FELDMAN to Judith Emilie Hottinger; J. KEVIN KENNEDY to Patricia Linda Costello; MARTIN J. LOWTHER to Maureen Anne Chalfont, and LEONARD P. ZIPPLI to Maria Charlene Clements.

Lombard, McGonigle Vie for Alumni Presidency

The Alumni Association Board of Directors at its March meeting endorsed the following candidates for office for the coming year:

For President: JOHN J. LOMBARD, JR., '56 and DANIEL E. MCGONIGLE, '57.

For Vice-President: MAGNUS J. SCHAEBLER, '22, FRANCIS X. DONOHUE, '55 and JOHN P. LAVIN, '62.

For Treasurer: GILBERT J. GUIM, '59 and CHARLES-A. AGNEW, JR. '61.

Lombard is an attorney with the firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell and Hippel. He has served on and chaired past Signum Fidei and Communion Dinner committees and is presently

the chairman of the Alumni Admissions Committee. As the first chairman of this newly established committee he has had to organize it and establish procedures for its future operation. He plans to marry in May.

McGonigle is a research analyst for the Navy and has served on the Board of Directors faithfully since his graduation. He is a past vice president of the Alumni Association and has served on Communion dinner, Signum Fidei, Hall of Athletes, Stag Reunion and Homecoming committees. He has been chairman of many of these committees and is currently chairman of the 1964 Hall of Athletes committee. He and his wife, Elsie, have three daughters.

Vice-presidential candidate Schaebler has been a member of the Alumni Board of Directors since 1952 and has served on Blue-Gold Day, Signum Fidei and Spring Reception committees. He was chairman of 1963 Signum Fidei Committee. Donohue has been a Board member since 1960, and has served on the Signum Fidei, Communion Breakfast, and Hall of Athletes committees. He was chairman of the Signum Fidei committee in 1962 and chairman of the La Salle-St. Joseph's Basketball Trophy Committee. He is currently a member of the Admissions and Spring Reception committees.

Lavin has worked on the Spring Reception, Graduate Welcome Dance and Signum Fidei committees since joining the Board in 1962. He is chairman of this year's Spring Reception.



D. D.
MCGONIGLE



J. J.
LOMBARD

Guim and Agnew both became Board members in 1961. Guim has served on the Stag Reunion and Graduate Welcome Dance Committees and was chairman of the latter for two years. He also chaired the "Victory Party" committee this year. Agnew has been active in the work of the Stag Reunion and Spring Reception committees. He was chairman of the Stag last Fall and was chairman of the Reception the previous Spring.

La Salle Vignettes



Mike Donovan/ *away from the "rat race"*

IF YOU'RE among those who accept the bit of Americana which labels life in the Madison Avenue advertising crowd "the rat race," take it from Michael J. Donovan, '48,—it just isn't so. And his opinion bears some attention, since he makes the daily commuter's trek into the Big City, where he is Media Manager for Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne. The world's fourth largest 'ad' agency, BBDO boasts such modest accounts as Dupont, Dodge, Campbell Soups, Pepsi-Cola, all of which gets so complicated (and expensive) that computers are used to figure out what type of 'ad' a client should buy and just where is the best spot to place it. Donovan concedes that advertisers must "scream to get a message across," but if you're looking for a "rat race" it just doesn't exist at big agencies, like BBDO, where 2,300 employees scurry about some 15 floors of a giant building. "It's not as much of a rat race as driving a cab in New York," he said, hurrying to make the New Haven to nearby Larchmont, where he, his wife Patricia, and their daughter, Michelle, make their home.

continued

Ercole Oristaglio/ *a busy man*

ERCOLE ORISTAGLIO, '60, never was a man to sit back and let the other fellow do the job for him, which would have been easy to do and quite understandable. He not only earned a bachelor of science degree in Industrial Management (a herculean feat when you consider he has been blind since birth), but is raising a family (he and his wife, Claire, welcomed their first child, Regina Marie, last Christmas Eve), running a small business, and for 18 years he has been a driving force behind the Philadelphia Association for the Blind. He was president of the 1964 Educational Week for the Blind, which for the first time was extended to the national level this year, to inform the public—especially business and industry—of the abilities of the blind. And if you don't call that a busy schedule, consider that he is the full time Director of Volunteer Services at the Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind, and an ardent bowling and golf enthusiast.



Joe Early/ *to be or not to be*

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE" is the Thespian question, and it is often a personal one in the life of an actor. Joseph P. Early faced the dilemma soon after he earned a B.A. in English in 1951. His 'break' in show business came, after much pounding of many pavements, when he was called to be a straight man for the late Ernie Kovacs' TV show. A graduate of La Salle High School, he has recently attracted wide attention for his work in Venice Film Festival winner *David and Lisa* and a CBS-TV special, "Man's Day in Court," in which he appeared as Andrew Hamilton with a cast headed by Raymond Burr. His latest venture is the establishment of a 20-week drama workshop at the Philadelphia Drama Guild, where he has starred in productions of O'Casey's *Juno and the Paycock* and Moliere's *Tartuffe*.



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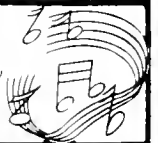


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MUSIC IN THE AIR

OPENS JULY 31 - AUG. 23



BABES IN ARMS

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• DAN RODDEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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La Salle College
Philadelphia, Penna. 19141

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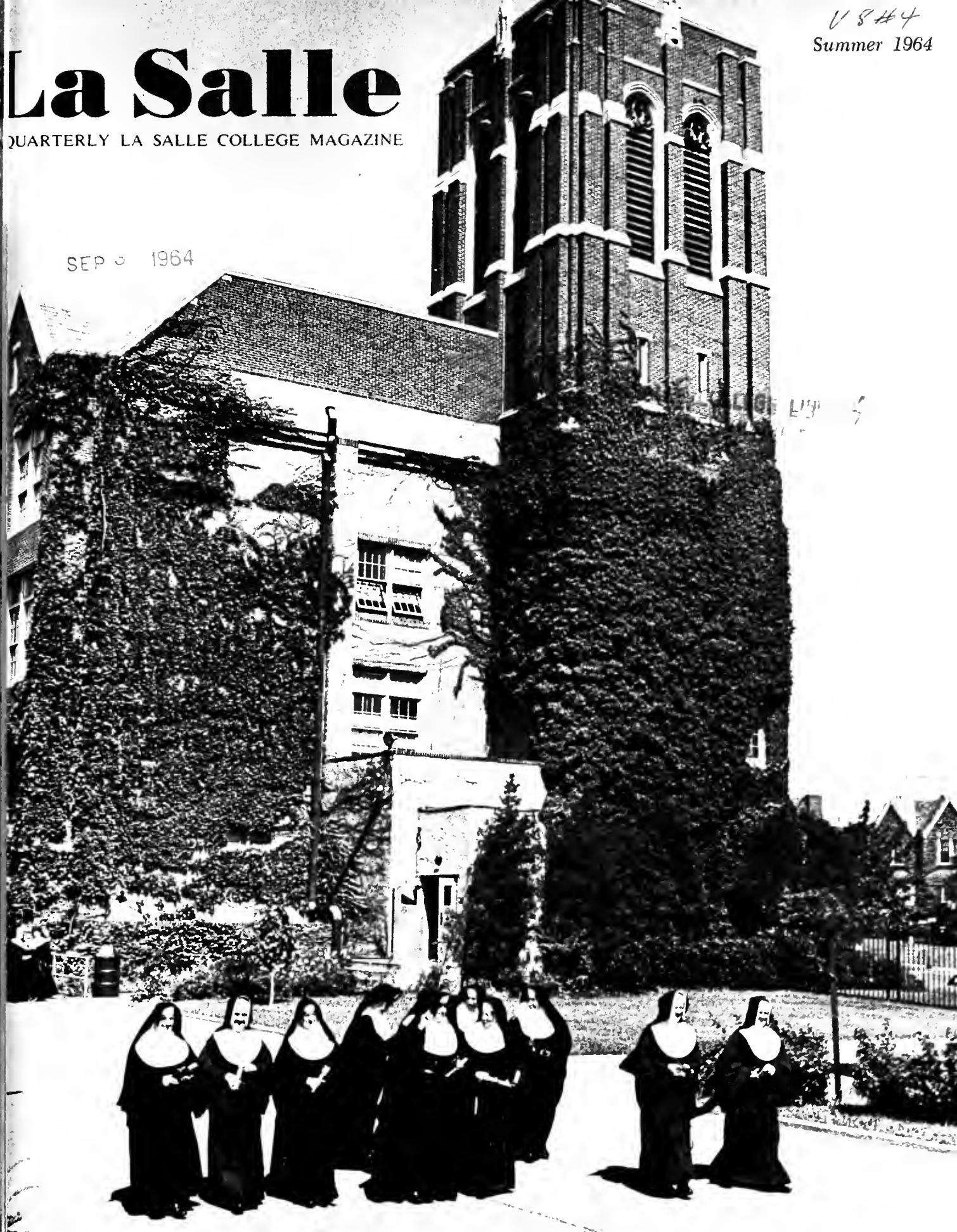


La Salle

QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

SEP 9 1964

V 8 # 4
Summer 1964



la salle's first coeds

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La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Volume 8

Summer 1964

Number 4

Ralph W. Howard, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., *Associate Editor*

James J. McDonald, *Alumni News*

Charles F. Sibre, *Photography*

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PHOTOGRAPHED BY CHARLES SIBRE

la salle's first coeds



There is no worse evil than a bad woman; and nothing has ever been produced better than a good one.—Euripides

LA SALLE, if there be truth in the Greek playwright's epigram, missed much that is good in mankind (in this case, womankind) during the College's all-male first century.

But no more. With the advent of a new Science Workshop for teaching Sisters of the Philadelphia Archdiocesan Schools, La Salle has broken the Gender Barrier. The 53 nuns are the first coeds in the 101 year history of the college. And another, much larger influx of Sisters were to attend classes for one week in August, when more than 200 nuns from Pennsylvania dioceses visited the campus for "Catechetical Week."

The Science Workshop, a pilot program begun last summer, will prepare the Sisters for an intensified elementary school science program initiated by the Archdiocese on the fourth to eighth grade level.

The Rt. Rev. Edward T. Hughes, Superintendent of Archdiocesan Schools, has referred to the Workshop as "an outstanding example of the cooperation of La Salle College with the Archdiocese."

The Sisters are concerning themselves this summer with Meteorology and Astronomy, and next year will study

Oceanography and Biology. They attend morning lectures and afternoon laboratory sessions, conducted by Brother F. Nicholas, F.S.C., Director of the Workshop, Brother E. Richard, F.S.C., and Brother E. Victor, F.S.C. The program is under the auspices of the Education Department, which grants two credits for each four-week summer session, and the Summer Sessions Director, Brother F. Lewis, F.S.C.

"It's fun to teach teachers," Brother Nicholas says of his students. "All of the usual problems of student motivation and discipline are absent. In addition, they have a keen awareness of the need for scientific information. They are an ideal group to teach."

"Much of last year's information and techniques have already been introduced into the Archdiocesan grade school classrooms," he adds.

The publicity-shy Sisters are not anxious to be quoted, but call the workshop "very interesting" and "enjoyable." One added that she "likes it better on the other (teacher's) side of the desk," but another discounted any necessary adjustment, because, "We are always learning anyway; we learn from the children we teach."





Brothers E. Victor (foreground) and E. Richard give instructions necessary for a laboratory session in the Science Center.

←Classroom (opposite): Notes on science.
 Laboratory (below): The scientific method.



Some pertinent data on meteorology at the U.S. Weather Bureau.



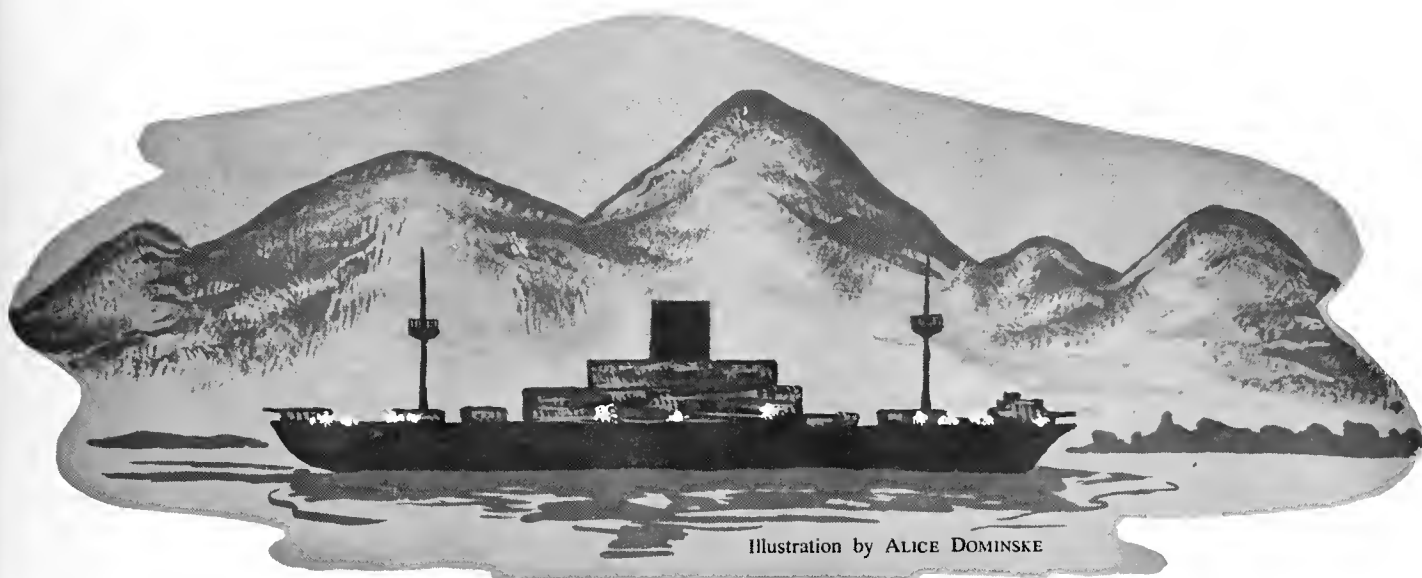
"It's fun to teach teachers. All of the usual problems of student motivation and discipline are absent."



Final Exams: Some "like it better on the other side of the desk."



Course diplomas and two credits were received by each Sister who took part in the Workshop. →



WELLINGTON

A Short Story by CLAUDE KOCH

Claude Koch, who is introduced in the "Vignettes" section of this issue, is an associate professor of English at the College. His most recent of three novels, The Kite in the Sea, was published by Chilton this spring.

HE REMEMBERED THE MAIL ORDERLY (whose face, though, like so many others, he could no longer recover). He remembered the orderly coming in upon him as he half-dozed, uncomfortably and in full uniform, upon his bunk. That was in the spring of 1943, and the ship was in Wellington Harbor. It was the first mailcall in six seafaring weeks, and the orderly's great grin (staying with him like a Cheshire cat's) had finished the job of fully awakening him, and had brought him alive with hope. But the lone letter was addressed in his father's cramped hand:

*2nd Lt. Willis Mather Lamphere, III (05783), USMCR
Fourteenth Defense Battalion, FMF
Parris Island, South Carolina*

The incisions were there in the fine-penned lettering where the old man had pressed his determination in even that severely limited space. The official forwarding stamp added its red comment like a warning: *FPO 120, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.*

THERE WAS NO LETTER from Carol Ann, but leave it to his father to get through. He shoved the envelope, un-

opened, under the pillow — he had been over that ground before, without end. There were certain obvious disadvantages to being a minister's son. He fingered tentatively at his slight moustache.

Lamphere had drawn Officer of the Day for those first twenty-four hours in Wellington. And when his watch was up and he settled to uneasy sleep on his bunk, the Dutch merchantman that had brought the Battalion six weeks out of Newport News to New Zealand still rode low in the water, and the braziers of the working parties were lighted in the dusk of the second evening on Gladstone Quay. Outside his cabin in Officers' Country, winches clattered and creaked, and heavy crates and 40 mm guns swung in the darkness across the stacked materiel in the holds, over the heads of the working parties, flared into relief by the flames of the braziers, and settled to gather the evening mist in the shadowy angles of the quay. For all that, the ship itself had a stillness and a helplessness in the port that she never had the long blanked-out nights on the sea, when her destination was unknown but her pitching gangways

Wellington — continued

and companionways, blue-hazed under their black-out lights, gave precarious stability and direction to cargo and crew.

If he could have left the ship immediately, he thought, when the harbor and town grew before them on the evening of that first day after landfall, it might have been different; but, enforced to remain aboard, moving about the holds and compartments like an abiding dark thought in the circle of the skull, he had more leisure than was good for him to indulge a natural self-distrust and melancholy.

THE CABIN PERSISTED singularly still and empty, and in between his tours of the guard he had settled on his unnaturally steady bunk, drifting into a sleep that did not rest him because it was not deep and earthy (not like the sleep of plants that refreshed the roots, not like any sleep he had known before) — or else, propped against the bulkhead, working over the old tunes that Carol Ann had liked on the new harmonica (which he did not need) that she had slipped into his pack the day he left their room near Parris Island for the last time.

So Lieutenant Lamphere rubbed the indefinite moustache that he had timidly encouraged for a sea-change, examined his polished shoes, primly adjusted the blouse of his greens (second-hand greens that had once been too tight), and peered into the mirror once again at the angle of globe and anchor on his cap. Then, with a quick impulse, he straightened, peeled off his cap, blouse, tie, and shirt, and in a moment had shaved the moustache. He dressed again, meticulously and unwillingly.

A head poked in through one of the cabin ports and the officer who was his relief spoke: "What the hell happened to your beard, Matt?"

"Lost my nerve."

"Well go out and get it back, boy. The town's yours."

The head withdrew, then appeared again, at the second port: "The Mathers are coming, heigh-ho, heigh-ho," it chanted. Lamphere smiled and tossed his cap. The watch officer's footsteps rang down the decks, and his shrill whistle

faded to the tune of *Lord Jeffery Amherst was a soldier of the king, and he fought in days of yooo-o-o-r-r-e*.

But when he had left, the ship was no longer familiar. The long companionway starboard was dim and rigid and deserted, and fixed like a vague and hollow arrow, a prescience and a threat predetermining the way of one's chosen steps echoing through it. As Lamphere walked he heard the hollow jar of metal against metal, marking the instant like a discordant clock — and then the single cries of men from the dock beyond the enveloping hull.

WELLINGTON WAS THE ALIEN DUSK and creeping dampness withheld beyond the iron gates of the Quay. As he passed at the gate, the Marine sentry presented arms and grinned with more worldly wisdom than Lamphere cared to see in a face so young, though scarcely younger than his own.

"Have you been ashore yet, Griffin?" the Lieutenant colored at the sentry's intimate grin.

"Yes, sir!"

"Well, where do I go?"

"Down there, Mr. Lamphere. All the life's a block up and to the right."

He began to apprehend the cold as he heard the gates batter to behind him. Lights were sparsely dotted down the long block between warehouses and quay. He walked rapidly. All New Zealand, all the world beneath the southern stars, was an uncalculated and unpredictable mass to the right at the first intersection, and Lieutenant Lamphere wanted nothing so much as a familiar face.

Up ahead, traffic moved indistinctly toward the quay, and turned off to his right before reaching him. By slowing his pace he could keep it that way indefinitely, halving the distance and halving it again. His hands trembled, perhaps with the cold; he hesitated, considered returning to the ship, stepped forward again, keeping his hands out of his pockets in a habitual obedience to the customs of his new occupation.

AT THE CORNER he stopped indecisively, kneading his hands against the cold, and fingering the three-months-old gold wedding band. It slid easily from his finger, and in panic and foreboding he stopped to fumble for it on the pavement. *Old bands and gold bands to bind lovers' cold hands*. Where had Carol Ann gotten that to whisper to him? What a strange and gay intruder she made into the sedate, solemn circle that still kept, in a world that scarcely seemed to move, the puritan feasts and foreknowledge at his family home—as befitted the oldest family thereabouts. *But was there much else to keep?* Lamphere had lately thought dispiritedly. In his rectory, his father had watched her sadly with his terrible compassion when they had told him of their marriage. Where had he gotten the courage? *Bold lover there under gold cover of my hair*. Were the secret rhymes she made (or had she made) all that were to remain of her? Nonsense rhymes. . . . His face was bleak in resistance to a weakening memory. Indeed, had she really existed—to shatter for such a very short while the familiar patterns?

Rising, he buttoned the band carefully, against loss, into his breast pocket. Yet something had been already lost; it had taken these six weeks of brooding on the future in the solemn cage of that ship to most nearly erase the past. What lingered had little strength in it: admonitions and obligations in his father's pulpit voice; faintly, his mother's eyes; harmonica tunes and whispered rhymes. Old doors closed and keys lost; all the protection for the storm for which one was unprepared, beyond the door one could no longer open.

INDIFFERENTLY THEN, and as an intrusion, he became aware of the immediate traffic on the narrow street. He had no particular curiosity for the strangeness of his place, for weren't all places uniformly strange and foreboding and man a purblind wanderer among them? So his father had said, having taken to quoting the more dismal sources since the crash of '29 that resounded through so much of Lamphere's youth.

Wellington—continued

A slight form brushed him, murmuring an apology—a girl, hurrying like a messenger, or a herald, into the cluster of lights up the street. Once she turned, too far away for him to distinguish her features, but the dark bow of her body and her white face as she glanced back toward him dispelled the listlessness and supplanted it with a longing like a wound, and Carol Ann the archer, seas away.

THEN THE WIND caught him and pushed him up the sloping street, carrying with it the thick and noxious and suggestive odor of soft coal, the acrid railroad yards at White River Junction and Rocky Mount, and the stages of his journey with Carol Ann to all the harmonica tunes and choruses in the slow trains to Parris Island and his first duty post. The girl's voice spoke from the last shadows before the lights:

"Can I help you find your way, Lieutenant?"

Lamphere stopped; a heap of bricks and wood on the pavement forced him toward the voice and the girl's indistinct form in the darkness of a wall.

"What do you mean, 'my way'?" he said.

"If you don't know Wellington," the voice was low and embarrassed, breath-catching at its own temerity, and to his self-disgust he waited, eager to hear again, "I can show you. I'm going to the *Seaman's Rest*; that's for all you servicemen."

Lamphere kicked at the rubble: "I can find my way, all right, and it isn't that way," he growled. "And aren't you young for this sort of thing?"

There was a gasp from the girl: "I don't know what you mean, I . . ."

She lurched against him and hurried away, saddening him with the scent and the feathering of her hair against his face.

"Oh, hell. . . ." Lamphere stepped into a light from a pub, beyond which the girl's slight body had passed and disappeared.

"Your way is fixed already, Will," his father had worried that last night at home, and he could recall with unex-

pected vigor the sad yet uncomplicating brush of snow like a whisk against the windows of the parsonage. "I can bless you, but I cannot help you." A somber old duffer, Carol Ann had said. Lamphere could not disagree. "It's not that I don't love them all," he told her, "but can you imagine what it's like to carry seven generations of Lampheres on your back?"

THEN HE BECAME AWARE that rubble blocked the sidewalks at unpredictable intervals, and that building fronts had partially collapsed. Puzzled, he walked in what he took to be a semicircle up and down the graded, reminiscent streets. Though what he recalled he could not remember: a street he had seen, or foreseen?

THERE WERE NO MARINE UNIFORMS in the rationed light, and he listened to his own isolation in the voices of the street—the peculiar idiom, an accent that corresponded to his memories of stage and film Englishmen. Shops were closed or closing. A damp flurry of wind rushed up the cross streets from the bay. He idled before one of the few restaurants he saw, where the unfamiliar voices and gestures and forms seemed like personifications from the dreary and threatening allegories read afound the gaslight of his childhood, when his grandfather, the old pastor, was alive. Finally, however, when he was convinced that he had lost all sense of direction, he paused by a wooden structure with a spindly, lighted arch, crushed between two lowering stone facades. Under a small ship's lantern to the right of the doorway he read aloud and with a tremor in his voice because he could not believe in coincidence:

SEAMAN'S REST
ALL SERVICEMEN WELCOME
R. MACLEOID, CHAPLAIN

A CAT HUDDLED shivering on the steps, to rise as he leaned toward it and purr—a paper-mache and matchstick form, unbelievably withstanding the ruffling wind and damp.

"Here, you," he said, "you'd better get inside." And he opened the door to a dingy hallway and a small adjoining room

where couples danced to a victrola.

But it was quite as uncomfortable inside as without. He half-turned to go when a cheerful voice spoke at his side and a hand was laid on his arm.

"Come in, come in, Lieutenant. Looking for someone, eh?"

Lamphere swung around, jerking his arm away roughly, to face a most unlikely looking, hulking figure in a Roman collar, balancing on its toes like a fighter.

"Oh, sorry, Reverend. No I . . . I frankly was hoping to get warm, I guess. Are there no heaters in this town?"

"I'm MacLeoid," the man thrust out a beefy palm. "Come in now. I've an electric heater in the basement, and coffee. Come in with you."

SOME OF THE DANCERS nodded good-naturedly to him, and Lamphere reddened as he hurried in the direction of the stairs over which a ship's bell hung. "I'm used to cold," he said, "but not dampness like this."

In the low, dim, and barren basement room, with folding chairs stacked against the walls, by a drearily varnished rostrum, the chaplain plugged in a small electric heater and shook out a chair with one hand as though it were a folded cardboard: "Sit down; I'll have coffee in a wink." Then he was gone up the stairs, two at a time, with an agility that belied his bulk.

LIEUTENANT LAMPHERE leaned forward and spread his hands to the warmth. The heat did not penetrate deeply. He had a scooped-out feeling, like a shell, perhaps, and he rubbed his hands miserably together. Overhead, a padding and shuffling and a vague beat of rhythm suggested the uneasy and aimless stirrings in a distracted mind. He fumbled in his blouse pocket for cigarettes, and found only his harmonica.

*Come where my love lies dreaming,
Dreaming the happy hours away. . . .*

He trapped the instrument disconsolately against the heel of his palm, and buttoned it into the waist pocket of his uniform. It was, as his father had so often said, too slight an instrument for human praise; no comfort (for, indeed, he had a

Wellington — continued

gently joshing humor with his family) to man nor beast.

HE BENT OVER the heater again, shivering. To come half way round the world, he thought, to catch pneumonia. He shocked himself by nervous laughter, and shook with a chill. "I'll never make it," he said almost aloud. "I'll never get to the Islands."

"Can I help you find your way, Lieutenant?" The voice was reproachful, and, startled, he half-rose from the chair. "I brought you some coffee. Will you take it white or black?"

Lieutenant Lamphere stood clumsily. She was slighter and even younger than he had thought, and — except that her eyes were hazel or widely gray, as were her coarse woolen blouse and skirt and stockings (and he remembered in the surprised instant as in a revelation that the early asters bloomed dustily among the fading goldenrod along the roadbanks up his childhood's Vermont hills) — in his confusion he did not see her clearly.

SHE SET THE TRAY and coffee pot on the chair he had been using, and said without looking up: "I saw you before this minute." There were two cups. "I just wanted you to feel noticed and not in an unfriendly place." She looked fully at him for the first time. "Are all you Americans like that?"

"I don't know what you mean. I . . ."

"Don't you?" She shook her head reprovingly. He saw the light strands of her hair unsettle . . . as once . . . as once . . . and an image of home overwhelmed him: high as his chin, the hair-fine tassels swayed in the cornfield, sloping downward, as he came out on the ledge from the quarry above the shocks of yellow maize . . . and across the lower fields, with the sabbath sermon just prepared, his father hayed, and into the long wine-shadow of the barn his mother faded to the spring. He could see her face quite clearly. He had forgotten the resources of the field and the spring.

HE LOOKED AT THE GIRL wonderingly: "Yes," he said slowly, "yes I do . . . and I'm most truly sorry. . . ."

"There. You are a solemn one," she said, and her touch on his sleeve brushed down the knuckles of his hand. Lamphere's face lost some of his bleakness, as a harrow after a summer storm loses its shadow with the sunlight whose origin is years away.

"Will you sit with me?"

"Father MacLeod asked me to."

"Good." He brought chairs from the wall and unfolded them. She knelt on the floor and poured coffee into the cups on his chair before the heater.

"You *are* a child," he said. "What's your name?"

"Leslie — and you mustn't talk that way to me, Lieutenant."

THE CHANGES WORKED across her upturned face were uncomplicated. The hazed sun over the home place must still be sliding such primary changes over the planes of the pond. He sat beside her and accepted the coffee. "At home," he said, "we have coffee on the kitchen stove for the stranger all the time." He had not realized how much he wanted an excuse to talk about his home; but she looked at him without speaking, pulling at the slight pout of her underlip with a thumb and finger, until he became disconcerted and tugged at his tie.

"See here, Leslie, what are you staring at?"

"What is your name?"

"I beg your pardon. Willis, Willis Lamphere. Will, or Matt — nicknames. 'Matt' after Mather, my middle name." He smiled, "Or don't you know your New England history?"

"I don't know any history, Lieutenant — but my aunt said I have to stop coming here when the Americans come."

"What's that?"

"She says you'll have money and a 'line.' She goes to the cinema."

"I have neither."

She tapped her foot impatiently: "And I don't want to stay away. My brother is in Africa. When he was sixteen; he enlisted — I want to do something, too, you know."

"Well, Leslie, I wouldn't worry too much. He was probably heavier than you. . . ."

"Oh! You're laughing at me!"

"Yes, yes I am . . . !" Then they were actually laughing, together, and Lamphere became conscious again of the padding and shuffling of feet on the floor above, but this time as an insulation of sound, which, like the walls and stacked chairs, helped to define and enclose and emphasize this unforeseen companionship. He stretched his legs, and leaned back against the chair. "I forgot it was winter here. I should have worn an overcoat, but this is my first night ashore."

"Your first day in Wellington?"

"Uh-huh. I couldn't see much, but the town seems to be in bad shape."

"Oh? Oh!" She raised her hand to her lips with a delighted shyness, and the exclamation escaped from behind it in a trill of laughter. "We had a slight tremor yesterday, if it's the rubble you mean."

"An earthquake?" Lamphere sat up abruptly and reached for his cap. The leaf-pressure of her hand rested on his.

"We do have them every once in a while, you know. We're built on extinct volcanoes."

"Oh, no."

"It's a nice town."

"I'm sure," he said without enthusiasm. "I'm sure it is."

"But not as nice as my town."

"Isn't this your town?"

"No. I'm from Auckland, at the other end of the island. Oh, you should see it. That's where the long white cloud is. And Rangitoto, lovely Rangi. My mountain. It isn't wet and cold. You can swim almost all the year. There's a lovely harbor there. And ferries. And the warm springs are near — at Rotarua."

As she spoke her hands inscribed the images — cloud and mountain and bay. In the calligraphy in air between them Lamphere saw the cloud banks throwing his own green hills into relief, and the secret circumscription of *his* lake; the firs and secret fall mosaic of the pond a long

Wellington — continued

vista opening downward, toward the summer's recollections, beyond the flaked and stippled leaves that floated still. . . . His hand moved down the sleeve she had touched.

"I should like to see your Auckland."

"Can you get leave? I'll take you."

"You'll *what*?" Lamphere tilted his head and frowned as though he heard with difficulty. "And just how will you do that?"

"I shall tell Aunt I wish to go home. I'm just here for my holidays, you know. Father MacLeoid served with my brother—we're old friends."

"I didn't know," he made a hopeless gesture. "Leslie. . . ."

"Now we should dance," she said, as though something had been settled.

"Dance? I don't dance. I just never learned."

"That's not possible, Leftenant." She picked up his hat. "What does this thing mean, the anchor and so on?"

"Well, it's the Marine Corps—beyond that I don't know. I've really never thought closely about it. Naval service—anchor; the globe—well, that's pretty clear. . . ."

They mounted the stairs and moved among the dancers.

"I've never seen this uniform before," she tapped at his arm with a forefinger. "Now, will you dance with me?"

"See here, I wasn't joking. I've never danced in my life. It's a family failing."

"Well, then, you must wait while I dance—and then you may take me home." His cap was in his hand, and he watched her walk, with one arch backward glance toward him, over the crowded floor to a group in anzac uniforms by the victrola. He saw their pantomime of welcome, the hands stretched out to greet her, and then a good-humored jostling for the dance.

THE PRIEST CAME OVER and stood beside him, smiling with the battered countenance of a victorious pug, and nodding his head to the rhythm of the dancers. Sweaters and short jackets lay over a piano by the wall among the chairs, and

he saw the kitten curled up on top of them. Smoke from cigarettes in the hands of couples seated around the floor wavered to a curtain of gauze near the lights. Lamphere grinned at the priest: he felt that he had made many friends, though except for the priest and the girl they were nameless. The little room pulsed . . . like a heart, perhaps . . . that was it indeed: like a heart, filled with the heart's allegorical figures, shadows of its desires.

"Do you have these dances often, Reverend?"

"Every night. That includes Sunday. You'll find Wellington is a friendly town, Leftenant."

"I'm beginning to believe it." She danced past, in the burly and possessive arms of a New Zealander in corporal's battle dress, and winked toward him, around the corporal's arm—for she scarcely reached his shoulder. Lamphere pushed through the round of dancers and tapped the New Zealander.

"May I cut in?"

"Right, chap." The corporal threw a friendly nod and walked away.

Nettled, Lamphere turned to the girl, after all he was a commissioned officer.

"I thought you didn't dance, Leftenant."

"I don't," he said. "But you're going to teach me."

IT WAS THE LAUGHTER HE WOULD REMEMBER, not as an act but as an atmosphere, a matrix out of which the acts formed, a clear running body of sound—almost melody—like the rich wind that worked behind and in and through the white ash and sugar maple and yielding larch when autumn stood in the Vermont hills as clean as stained glass (was it Jonathan Edwards or Cotton Mather who had said that stained glass inhibits the light? His father quoted fondly). And she, for he would remember the figure of the larch again, she bent to the laughter as to his arms, as though it were a part of the dance, and his awkward movements but calculated variations on a premeditated theme.

The ship's bell over the stairs clanged four times; they turned together to see the priest gesture toward the victrola. The music stopped, and Lamphere glanced over her shoulder at his watch: "Ten."

"One half hour more, and you would be able to stand on your *own* two feet, Leftenant." She laughed again behind her hand as though the joke were secret and delicious.

Around them, the couples moved slowly toward the door. Lamphere heard once more, like a warning remembered, the clipped accents and unfamiliar pronunciations.

"I'm sorry, Leslie."

"Yes." She reached up and straightened his tie. They stood alone for a moment in the center of the floor as the room emptied. "You may take me home now."

BY THE DOOR the priest waited with the kitten under one arm. He stroked the slight head with stubby, workman's fingers: "I'll see you again, Leftenant?" His battered features were innocent of guile as he spoke to the girl: "I'm certain to see you, Leslie."

"You'll see us both, Father," she said. "I'm teaching Leftenant Lamphere what he's missed all these years."

"Good night, Reverend," said Lamphere. "I'll certainly be back; we've just started to unload ship."

"Well," the priest opened the door to the tar-black street and rolling mist. "We've waited a long while for you Americans—we're glad you're here."

Yet before the door was closed the voice was rendered colorless by the dull non-resonant barrier of the night, and Lamphere shivered as one does at an unpleasant and threatening recollection.

"My God, what's happened to the lights?"

"It may be a surprise blackout. Port Darwin was bombed last week you know." She tucked an arm under his. "I know the way."

"I wish I had a cigarette."

"Do you smoke," he could hear her almost inaudible laughter. "You *do* have vices, don't you." She held a small box

Wellington — continued

before his eyes. "Here, these are *Capstans*. Light one for me, too."

HE DID, handing her back the box of cigarettes, and holding two of them between his lips as he scraped the match. The flare struck across her teeth. He held the match for her to blow out, and saw with an inherited sadness and distrust the planes of shadow cross her face and swell below her lips, and extend and define the light as a flame in her face's oval as she leaned toward his hand. Then the match was out and he was no less blind than if he had been staring down the October sun jewelizing the fir and white birches in the rime frost trees at home.

"You're like an alchemist, you know."

She touched his cheek: "If we stay close to the buildings we won't stumble. It's all been pushed into the road. Anyhow," she slid her arm through his, "we'll get used to the darkness, and the fog is only the tears of Rangī. . . ."

They padded through an inaudible, invisible world. "If my father were here," Lamphere said suddenly, "he'd make this a text for a homily."

"Your father?"

"Yes, he's a minister. In Vermont — that's far away from here. Young Couple, dark road, pitfalls, wrong turning, and so forth. It's a natural."

"Is it? I'm cold."

HE SETTLED HIS CAP rakishly upon her head to make her laugh again, and drew his arm about her shoulder. Against his cheek her hair furred. There were firs that did that, their long low sweep drawing soft and elastic and fragrant lines across the face and slowing the footsteps going home.

"Tell me about him," she said.

"Well," he turned his face fully against her hair, "his father, and his father before him, and *his* father were ministers in South Calais — a town you'll never hear of any more ten miles away let alone at this end of the world. But it *is* the oldest pulpit in Vermont. I was supposed to follow Dad."

"I could never marry a minister."

"Oh, I can well believe that," he smiled into the tips of her hair, into the warm autumn fragrance of the firs stretching for

green acres across the hills, and tightened his arm on her shoulder.

THEY TURNED UP A SIDE STREET, climbing steadily; and the mist gradually dispersed. The outlines of the narrow street sloping upward were clear in the starlight. Lamphere could hear now, quite plainly, their footsteps pass the darkened houses on the deserted street.

"What do you have in this pocket, Lieutenant? Do you carry . . . ?"

"No. we're not armed against you. It's a harmonica." Her cigarette marked a period as they stopped. He withdrew his arm and extracted the mouth organ. He drew the instrument across his lips.

"What'll you have, m'am. And for God's sake stop calling me lieutenant. The name's Matt. Matt. Matt."

"I heard you." She took the instrument from him, examined it, blew a few exploratory breaths into it, and handed it back. "Play me *Lili Marlene*."

"I know all of Stephen Foster."

"Then play me that."

HE PLAYED, VERY LOW, as he had played so often for Carol Ann — in the bus stations, on the train platforms, in the crowded coaches — in those itinerant months. The melodies separated them now, carrying each to a different journey. They walked apart.

"Don't play any more," she interrupted the series of images on which he dwelt.

"Why not?"

"You're somewhere else."

Her restraining hand halted him and turned him as the sweet persuasion of the leaves turns a walker in the knee-deep woods.

"I'm where I must be," he said in his father's voice.

"Are you?" Had she spoken?

"What?" he bent down to catch the breath of sound that eludes one among the larches and firs, and touched her lips.

It was the wind, or his breath, that ceased.

"Leslie," he whispered. "Leslie, where do you come from? Why are you here?"

"To be with you," she said.

THE SINGING WAS ALL ABOUT THEM, though how it penetrated to the still center of the living season where the berries were sweet against the mouth and the body grew to the yielding meadow land it touched among the slumbrous lancing hay, Lamphere could not know at first. But there it was; looking up, he saw the shadows ringing them, and shook his head to dispel them.

"Say there, Yank!"

"Come along with you!"

THERE WERE SIX OF THEM, three couples—swaying shadows. It had been their singing he had heard as some stirring in the tall grass and in the trees. The girl had not moved, except to press her head against the breast of his greens. And as he turned with the singers as though continuing a long recollection, she turned her body too — though her cheek still pressed against him. His bent arm held her slight shoulder, and his hand rested in her hair. In a line of shadows, two by two, they mounted the street—the anzacs and their women singing the *Waltzing Matilda*, and Lamphere picking up the tune as though he had played it innumerable times before.

AT THE CREST OF THE HILL, her hand restrained him again; and he stood quietly, without questioning, as the singers moved over the hill and down the other side. Their voices were thinned in the street's dim turning before she spoke: "I can't go any farther with you."

"I see."

"Your dock is below us — down there after our friends who sing."

She raised a hand timidly to his cheek: "You *will* be back tomorrow?"

"Yes."

"I'll stand here while you go."

He stepped back, and she was once again a voice and an indistinct form in the massed darkness of a wall. He had taken a dozen steps downward when he heard her footsteps behind him.

"Here, Lieutenant. I have these." She unbuttoned the breast pocket of his greens and closed the flap over the pack of cigarettes. He heard her footsteps long

Wellington — continued

after she had gone — a tranquil tapping, diminishing, lagging a little as they faded, to become only the beating of his pulse at last. Lamphere waited, listening. There was no disturbance in the night. He began the descent to the docks.

HE HEARD THE WORKING PARTIES distantly before he reached Gladstone Quay. At first the sound intruded, as the incomprehensible voices from the screen reach the ears of one waiting in a foyer for a film to end. The fog had lifted, and now the night resounded like a drum, and in the cold, echoing air the manhandling of equipment struck clean and clear. Mechanically he reached in his breast pocket for a cigarette, and the cold band of his ring touched his finger. *Old hands and gold bands to bind lovers' cold hands.* He rubbed his cheek with the puzzled gesture of a sleeper awakening, and slowly slid the ring on his finger. Up the end of the street that pillowed darkness on blue deceiving darkness, the braziers were a certain light.

"My God!" He lodged his foot in a pile of rubble and pitched forward. The ring cut into his finger. He caught the dull tearing of cloth as his head struck the pavement. When he pulled himself erect, the braziers moved unsteadily in the distance as though they pitched on the deck of a ship.

THE SENTRY'S BRISK SALUTE and the clang of the gate behind him startled him, and he reacted automatically. He straightened, returned the salute, and mounted the gangplank to where the Officer of the Day leaned solidly against the rail.

"Well, Cotton, how's the bible belt?" A flashlight beam wavered over him and arched back sharply. "Man, you've had yourself a ball! Didn't think you had it in you!"

LAMPHERE SWUNG ABOUT and pressed his body against the rail; its restraining skeleton supported him. The blackout over Wellington was complete — it was quite as though the city had never existed, had never been shaken and broken, had never echoed to a thin song. He pressed the tips of his fingers to his forehead. Perhaps it was the fall, but a pain had

settled somewhere there that he could not trace, and a dry destructive burning worked behind his eyes and his mouth. The cold of the railing made itself felt through the torn blouse of his greens, and he pulled away. He cleared his throat with difficulty: "Where did you get the jacket and gloves?"

"Crate just came up. Number two hold's clear."

"I'll need both, I guess. There's a great deal here we didn't anticipate."

"Snafu," said the O.O.D. "Did you get the word? We move inland in two days. Only one more liberty."

There was no way back — his father had said it.

"I won't be going ashore again," Lamphere said.

"You must have drawn a blank."

"Yes." Lamphere rubbed his hands together. "Yes," he slid the ring back and forth across the cut on his finger, "I've drawn a blank and I could use a drink."

"I believe there's hope for you yet. There's a fifth in my locker. Help yourself."

When Lamphere finally reached the galley, the ship seemed again to be pitching and rolling. The mess cook on duty looked up at him with surprise "Just come off liberty, Lieutenant?" He fended off the edge of the envelope in the officer's hand. "It's a real port, right, Lieutenant?"

Lamphere did not answer. He ladled the black coffee and moved precariously to a table. "What the hell," he said at last, "let's have a song, Cookie." He waved the letter. "Tells me to remember I'm a Lamphere, and go with God, he says. . . ."

The O.O.D. made his tour of the galley at eight bells. Lamphere was asleep on a table. "If your ancestors could see you now," he shook the officer's shoulder.

"There's a song," Lamphere mumbled, "a song . . . heard it, y'know . . . but can't remember . . . *Matilda, Matilda* . . . some girl, y'know. . . ."

THE OFFICER OF THE DAY saw him through the shower: "I wouldn't do this for everyone. What the hell were you up

to last night? Your greens look as though you've been through the boondocks."

Lamphere lifted his face to the stinging water to smother a reply. The cascade broke over his head like the rushing miniature falls below the mill where he had bathed as a boy. The double vision doubly refreshed him, and through the spray the O.O.D.'s face seemed foolishly perturbed.

"What?"

"I said that you couldn't go ashore again in this uniform in this condition even if you wanted to."

Then Lamphere was aware of the cold of the water. Deliberately he turned off the shower: "I see."

HE CLIMBED THE COMPANIONWAY. Light through the portholes of the Officers' Mess displayed the bright day. He adjusted his cap fore and aft, hitched up the issue trousers, zippered the combat jacket, adjusted the issue gloves. Then he stepped out on deck in the crisp sea air off the bay that curved out to where porcelain sea and sky merged and were reconciled. He drew his eye around the horizon to the city set with the clarity and spare grace of a New England winter landscape against its volcanic hills. There was no snow, but Lamphere could see it nevertheless and this bright scene imposed upon it like a palimpsest in the mind. The white houses, settled against the hills on the land that arced to cradle the bay, were too familiar to be strange, and he descended the ladder to hunt for what the brilliant morning must conceal. At the gate of the Quay, down the street of the warehouses, surely there would be fog and singing. The sentry saluted:

"Sorry, sir, you can't go ashore in that uniform."

LAMPHERE RETURNED THE SALUTE. He held to the iron spikes of the fence that separated quay and street and stared down to the corner where one turned to the right. The past with its people and places importuned him like an old wound inordinately sensitive to wind and weather. She had restored it to him at that cost, if, indeed, she had existed at all. The iron spikes of the fence most certainly did, as did the heap of rubble halfway down the Quay, defining a prison whose anterior reaches were — at that very moment — fixing themselves along a line from Malaita to Guadalcanal. ■ ■

Music Theatre '64



Managing Director Dan Rodden (center) and choreographer Jean Williams conduct an early meeting with the company.

Behind the sparkle and charm, rewarding exasperation

Photographs by CHARLES SIBRE and JACK UNGER

LA SALLE COLLEGE IS A LONG WAY 'off-Broadway,' but the College's summer MUSIC THEATRE has brought the Great White Way's glittering musicals within virtual walking distance of most Philadelphians.

MUSIC THEATRE '64, the third season of La Salle musicals, offered Rodgers and Hammerstein's *South Pacific* for its initial presentation this summer, and the now-classic show was such an overwhelming box office success that it was held over for two weeks. The second production is Jerome Kern's *Music in the Air*, which continues through September 6.

Managing Director Dan Rodden, who has won acclaim for his work over the past 11 years as director of the Masque, is the creative and administrative head of the repertory company, which includes a unique combination of professional and campus talent. In addition to La Salle, more than a dozen colleges and universities are represented in the cast. The staff includes choreographer Jean Williams, technical director Sidney MacLeod, and musical director Frank Diehl.

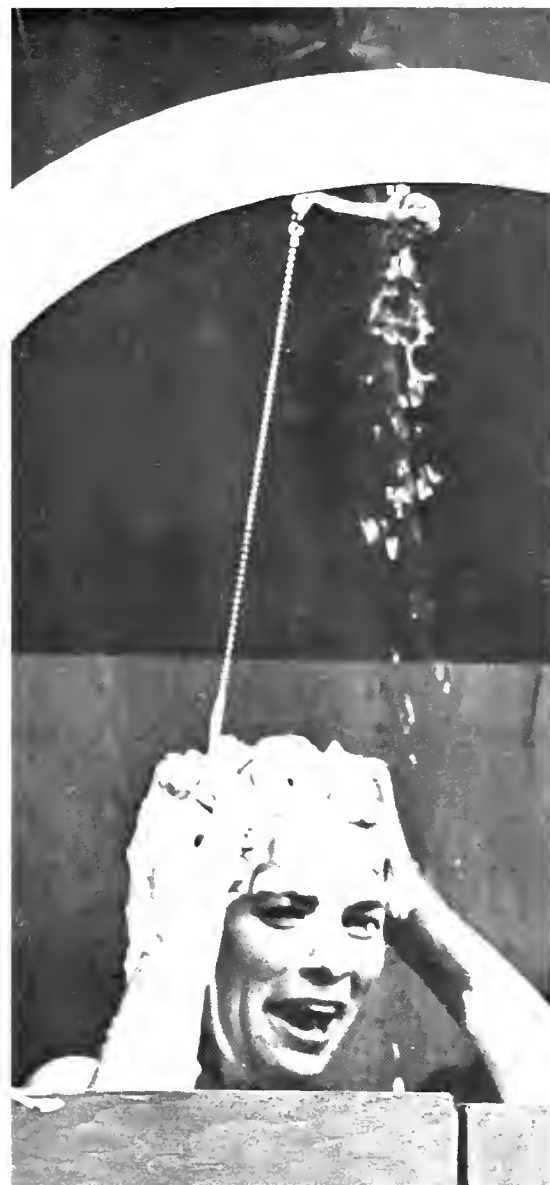
Rodden, with the financial and moral support of the College, inaugurated the summer theatre with "Carousel" in July, 1962, followed by Irving Berlin's *Annie Get Your Gun*. Last season, three more hits were offered — *Finian's Rainbow*, *Fiorello*, and *The Fantasticks* — each playing to enthusiastic critical and audience approval.

This year, after two smash seasons during which over 35,000 patrons visited the campus theatre, *South Pacific* launched the new season with characteristic plaudits from the critics and a busy box office. Philadelphia *Inquirer* critic Samuel Singer welcomed "One of the top shows of the Delaware Valley," while *Bulletin* reviewer Jack Lloyd called *Pacific* "A fine evening's entertainment."

But behind the sparkle and charm of each MUSIC THEATRE musical are the long, often exasperating but always rewarding, hours of work by the company. This is a photographic account of the genesis of MUSIC THEATRE '64's *South Pacific*, culminating in that night-of-nights — Opening Night.



Radden makes a directorial judgment during one of a myriad of painstaking rehearsals.



The first dress rehearsal is one of the exciting moments of any show. Judy McMurdo (above) works up a lather over her "Wash That Man" number, and Dallie Mohammed (left) covarts with a chorus extolling the charms of "Bloody Mary."



First Nighters: The opening night audience begins to assemble on the outdoor patio near the lobby.



The show is on and opening night 'butterflies' start to subside.



The final curtain calls — they make it all seem worthwhile.

Around Campus

Dr. Sprissler, A.F.S.C.: New Brother on Campus

“WHEREFORE AND THROUGH these Letters of Affiliation we make you sharer in the merits of the Communions, meditations, prayers, fasts, works of the Christian education of youth, and all other good works which, with God's grace, will be performed by our Institute.”

Thus, Brother Nicet Joseph, F.S.C., Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, proclaimed the Affiliation with the teaching order of Dr. Joseph J. Sprissler, vice president for business affairs and member of La Salle's staff for the past 32 years.

Affiliation, a rare honor bestowed by the Brothers upon a layman, makes the recipient a participant in the works of the teaching order that conducts the College in addition to hundreds of schools throughout the world, and the Latin abbreviation for the order, *F.S.C.*, may follow his name.

Dr. Sprissler is the first member of the La Salle staff to receive the honor and only twelve have been Affiliated by the Baltimore District of the order in the past 100 years.

Brother D. John, F.S.C., Provincial of the Baltimore District of the Christian Brothers, and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., President of the La Salle, officiated at the ceremonies in the College Chapel. The Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., College Chaplain, delivered the sermon, and the Rev. Clement Burns, O.P., was the celebrant of Solemn Benediction.

Dr. Sprissler is perhaps best known to graduates of the Evening Division, which he founded in 1946 and helped nurture to its present enrollment of some 2,500. In addition to the Evening Division, the first in Pennsylvania accredited to give Bachelor's Degrees, he is also credited with having founded the Masque, La Salle's undergraduate drama group.

Dr. Sprissler's dedication to La Salle is best expressed in the citation accompanying his Diploma of Affiliation:

“During the 32 years that Dr. Sprissler has been associated with La Salle College,



Brother John (left), Brother Daniel and Dr. Sprissler at Affiliation ceremony in the campus chapel.

he has identified himself with (the College) in a manner which is akin to the best unselfish interest of any devoted member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Only his family holds a more important place in his devotion.”

101st Commencement

● A Ford Motor Company vice president told the largest graduating class in La Salle's history that a sense of failure is “just as essential to successful and responsible human existence as is the experience of success and accomplishment.”

Theodore H. Mecke, Jr., vice president for public relations at Ford Motor Company, gave his remarks in the commencement address to 800 La Salle graduates at the College's 101st commencement at Convention Hall. Two other alumni, James T. Harris, Jr., of the Ford Foundation, and H. Blake Hayman, M.D., Levittown (Pa.) physician, and the Most Rev. Francis J. McSorley, O.M.I., D.D., Bishop of the Philippines, received hon-

orary Doctor of Laws degrees. Bishop McSorley was presiding officer and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of La Salle, conferred the degrees.

“In a success-oriented society like ours,” Mecke said, “acknowledgement of failure is hard to come by. This doesn't mean that our failures are really invisible. Like the king who had no clothes, they just aren't discussed. In most circles, it is almost impolite to talk about our national shortcomings. It's even worse to root around among them with a view to settling upon one or two that are worth attacking.”

“But a sense of failure,” Mecke added, “which is to say of moral responsibility for doing something about the things that are wrong in the world — is just as essential to successful and responsible human existence, as is the experience of success and accomplishment. It is the hard traces of failure that offer the opportunity for our own self-fulfillment. And they run through all the strata of our national life.”



Brother Daniel, Bishop McSorley, and Drs. Mecke, Heyman and Horris at 101st Commencement Exercises.

Spring Sports Review

• Ira Davis (see "Vignettes" section) wasn't the only Explorer making Olympic news this summer. La Sallians, surprised and disappointed at the failure of pole-vaulter John Uelses (La Salle, Spring 1964) to qualify at the Randall's Island Trials, were elated when seniors Stan Cwiklinski and Hugh Foley rowed their way to Tokyo as members of the crack Vesper Club eight-oared shell.

Track coach Frank Wetzler had earlier guided his Explorer cindermen to a seventh Middle Atlantic Conference (Uni-

versity Division) title, the first since 1960, rolling up 71 points against defending champion Delaware's 50, in McCarthy Stadium.

Individual MAC track titlists included captain Paul Minehan (mile and 2 mile); Dick Sherwin (120 high hurdles); Steve French (220 low hurdles); Uelses (pole-vault); Ralph Palatucci (javelin), and Bill Barry, Pat Ward, Bill Tobin and Bill Holmes (mile relay). Chances look good for the team to repeat in 1965, since only Minehan and Palatucci have been graduated.



Coach Wetzler and Chomps: Another Middle Atlantic Conference title.

Coach Gene McDonnell steered La Salle to the school's first NCAA baseball tournament in history, but the Explorers bowed, 8-3, to powerful Seton Hall, which went on to finish fifth in the College "World Series" at Omaha. Overall, La Salle had a 13-7 record, including wins over Tampa and East Carolina during the first southern trip for a La Salle baseball team.

Distinguished Teacher Awards

• Three \$1000 faculty awards for "distinguished teaching" and honorary degrees to three Archdiocesan prelates were given at the College's annual observance of Founders Day in May.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were presented at a convocation on the campus, to the Rev. John J. Graham, D.D., V.G., Auxiliary Bishop and Vicar General of the Archdiocese, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward T. Hughes, Superintendent of Archdiocesan Schools, and the Rt. Rev. Charles B. Mynaugh, chairman of the Archdiocesan Committee for Television and Radio and Director of the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine. Bishop Graham was Presiding Officer and gave the convocation address. Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, conferred the degrees.

The faculty awards, given at the traditional Founder's Day Dinner, were presented to Dr. C. Richard Cleary, professor of Political Science and chairman of the Political Science Department, Michael A. De Angelis, associate professor of Accounting, and Joseph C. Mihalich, assistant professor of Philosophy. Each received \$1000 awards made possible by a \$3000 grant from the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation. Two Evening Division faculty members were also honored. Brother F. Emery, F.S.C., dean, presented awards to Victor D. Brooks, Psychology department, and Joseph G. Markmann, Accounting.

Record Summer Enrollment

• La Salle had a record enrollment of over 1200 in its 1964 Summer Sessions, which included five special programs and 12 new courses, according to Brother F. Lewis, F.S.C., Summer Sessions Director.

"This increase reflects the tremendous expansion of our summer program over the past four years, which has included the opening of evening classes, many

new courses and special programs," Brother Lewis said.

"With the addition of new areas of instruction and special programs," he added, "La Salle's Summer Sessions in 1964 will offer educational and cultural opportunities to an expanded segment of the Philadelphia community. For the fourth consecutive year, teachers attending special programs and students from other colleges and universities swell La Salle's summer enrollment to a record high."

Five special programs were offered: Elementary School Teachers' Science Workshop; an Institute for Teachers of Religion; a National Science Foundation-sponsored program; a Workshop in Geology, held in the far west, and a Reading Development Program.

N.S.F. Library Grant

- The College library has received a grant of \$3,500 from the National Science Foundation, according to Brother E. Joseph, F.S.C., librarian. The grant will be used to "strengthen the library's resource materials," especially basic journals in Chemistry, Physics, Sociology and Mathematics.

Faculty Research Awards

- Twelve La Salle College professors have received grants, among them four new \$1000 awards by the College, for research and course improvement projects this summer.

Four faculty members received National Science Foundation grants for summer research institutes. Brother D. Julius, F.S.C., associate professor and chairman of the Mathematics department. Brother G. Raymond, F.S.C., associate professor and chairman of the Chemistry department, and Brother G. Lewis, F.S.C., assistant professor of Physics, are attending N.S.F. institutes in their fields of study at Texas A&M, the University of Utah, and the University of Kansas, respectively. Joseph W. Simmons, assistant professor of Physics, attends an N.S.F. workshop in optics in Memphis, Tenn.

Four professors pursued research and course improvement under experimental \$1000 grants given by La Salle: Dr. John Rooney, associate professor and chairman of the Psychology department, for a continuing investigation of psychological characteristics of applicants to religious orders; Brother G. Paul, F.S.C., profes-

LSC 'Bowl' Bound

La Salle College will be a participant in the weekly NBC-TV series, "College Bowl," on Sunday, September 27, when the La Salle team will meet either Arizona State or Hofstra.

The six-man team — four players and two alternates, was in the process of being selected at press time. Mr. Charles V. Kelly, associate professor of English, is the moderator of the team, which will appear on the second 'Bowl' program of the season.

General Electric Scholarship grants of \$1500 to the winning team and \$500 to the runnerup are given each week.

New York alumni may obtain tickets by writing to Guest Relations Department, NBC-TV, Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

sor of Chemistry, to prepare a laboratory manual for a new co-ordinating course for seniors; Dr. Robert J. Courtney, associate professor of Political Science, for a comparative study of the Council-Manager form of government in Pennsylvania, and Dennis J. McCarthy, associate professor of History, for research on Charles XII of Sweden.

Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs and associate professor of English, and Brother C. Joseph, F.S.C., assistant professor of

English, to study modern English literature at the University of London, under grants from the Mary Finn Foundation, of New York.

John L. McCloskey, vice president for public relations, attended the 12th annual Republic Steel Corp. "Economics in Action" Institute at Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland.

George Diehl, lecturer in Music and program director at radio station WFLN, took part in a conference on Contemporary music sponsored by the West German government at Darmstadt.

Henning: Job Training Needed

- Economic growth and prosperity alone will not solve U. S. unemployment ills. Undersecretary of Labor John F. Henning told a La Salle audience this spring.

Henning gave his remarks to some 300 students and faculty attending the talk, which was part of La Salle's annual concert and lecture series held on campus. His topic was "Problems Posed By Automation."

Job training for unskilled workers, he asserted, is the principal solution to high unemployment rates. In the decade ahead, technological change will create 10 million new jobs, but some 13 million new workers will enter the labor market, he contended.

"Each year," Henning said, "many high school graduates and drop-outs enter a society which simply has no place for them. The sources of unskilled employment — the docks, coal mines, and steel mills — are gone."



Bishop Graham addresses the Founder's Day Convocation on the campus.

ALUM-NEWS

By JAMES J. McDONALD, '58



Daniel D. McGonigle, '57, was elected president of the La Salle College Alumni Association for 1964-65, succeeding James I. Gillespie, '55. Other officers elected were Francis X. Danohoe, '55, Vice-President, and Charles A. Agnew, Jr., '61.

'26

DR. FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, nationally prominent psychiatrist, was the principal speaker at a recent meeting of 500 Pennsylvania mental health leaders held at Pocono Manor, Pa.

'28

WILLIAM G. MUNDY, ESQ. is professor of Law and Government at Tri-State College, Angola, Ind.

'33

WALDO G. GAMBA, D.D.S. was recently elected president of the Philadelphia County Dental Society.

'34

THOMAS P. BROWN, M.D. died in June at Delaware County (Pa.) Memorial Hospital.

'38

JOSEPH R. RITTER was named Delaware Valley sales manager, Pacific Coast Division of Sea-Land Service, Inc.

'39

ERNEST A. POLIN, patent attorney for Allied Chemical Corporation, has been transferred to the company's research and administration center at Morris Township, N. J.

'42

MICHAEL P. MANDARINO, M.D., Alumni Hall of Athletes member, was honored by the Delaware County Sportsman's Club as "Man of the Year." SAMUEL SHORE, M.D., who has been practicing surgery in Los Angeles, studied law part time at the University of Southern California, received his LL.B. and is now a member of the California Bar.

LT. COL. GEORGE J. EDELMANN, U.S.M.C., addressed an Armed Forces Day luncheon in Lancaster, Pa. He is comptroller for the Defense Depot at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

'44

ROBERT B. WINKLEMAN was appointed deputy commissioner of public property in Philadelphia, by Mayor James H. J. Tate.



R. WINKELMAN

'46

ALBERT J. D'ALESSANDRO received his M.S. in Education from the University of Pennsylvania. HENRY LESSE, M.D., is chief of Research at the Neuropsychiatric Institute of the University of California Medical Center and an associate professor of Psychiatry at U.C.L.A. EDWARD MURRAY, M.D. died in April at Hahnemann Hospital.

'48

HOWARD L. HANNUM, assistant professor of English at La Salle, received his Ph.D. in English from the University of Pennsylvania.

'49

The JOSEPH G. GREENBERG's welcomed their ninth child, a boy, Charles Michael.

'50

JESSE CAIN, who has a morning radio show 6 to 9 a.m. on Boston's station WHDH, was named "Young Man of the Year" by Boston's Press Photographer's Assoc. Last year's recipient was Senator Edward Kennedy.

ANTHONY N. CIARLONE received his M.B.A. from Rutgers University on June 3. THOMAS F. MCGUIRE was recently appointed Township Committeeman in Pennsauken, N. J. JOHN V. MCINTYRE is General Supervisor of Elementary Schools in the Morris Plains, N. J. system. ANTHONY J. CICCATELLI married the former Lillian Collins in Levittown, Pa.

'51

ROBERT R. KURMIN was recently promoted to Combined-Group Manager in the Insurance Company of North America's Newark (N. J.) Service office. JAMES J. MCCABE, JR. has become a member of the law firm of Duane, Morris and Heckler.

Frank J. Mee
151 Harrison Avenue
Glenside, Pa.

'53

EDGAR M. GUERTIN has been appointed production superintendent of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M) Company's duplicating and microfilm products machine assembly plant at New Ulm, Minn. DR. JOSEPH J. HANNA has been named director of the Vision Conservation Institute, Inc. for the Philadelphia area. WILLIAM J. LANG has been appointed an assistant secretary of the Broad Street Trust Company in Philadelphia. ROBERT S. SEGIN, M.D. completed four years of training in internal medicine and cardiology at Hahnemann Medical College.



E. GUERTIN

'54

JOHN F. BLOH and JOSEPH WELLER were ordained to the priesthood. GERALD W. FAISS and JOSEPH MANLEY were granted Master of Business Administration degrees from Temple University. GEORGE H. RONEY, JR. recently returned to active duty with the U.S. Army, received his "wings" at Ft. Rutger, Ala. JOHN P. McELVENNY, JR. is now district manager for the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical Company. CAPT. DANIEL J. FISCHER, U.S.A. recently returned from Viet Nam, has been assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. EARLE J. WOOD from

Robert J. Schaefer
5929 Bingham Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19120



Among the anniversary reunions held on the campus this spring and summer were the Class of '39 (left) and '54 (right). Louis A. K. Mellon points out likeness of John J. Kelly (right) at '39 reunion. James E. Donnelly, Jr. (left) presented prize to Earle J. Wood and his wife, Pat, for having travelled greatest distance (from Kansas City) to attend the '54 get-together.

Kansas City, Mo., PHIL BELANCIO from New Orleans, FRANCIS R. O'HARA and ALEXANDER L. AVALLON from Pittsburgh, JOHN P. BRADLEY from Albany, N. Y. and GERARD T. CORKERY from Washington, D. C. were long distance travelers to the 10th reunion. JAMES MARTIN and his wife Roseanne were awarded first prize in the "baby derby." The Martin's have seven children. GEORGE WEAVER and his family are now residing in Bountiful, Utah. EDWARD V. McGRATH and his family are now residents of

T. WILKINS received his M.B.A. from Drexel Institute of Technology, where he is assistant director of public relations.

'56

Joseph N. Malone
1578 Minnesota Road
Camden 4, N. J.

JAMES A. BECHTEL was appointed manager of Training and Development in Merck, Sharp and Dohme's personnel department. CARL F. KOLANKO was awarded a summer fellowship in the American studies program at Eastern Baptist College. He is teaching at Pottstown (Pa.) High School, where he is head baseball coach and assistant football coach. FIRST LT. FRANCIS MONTAGUE received his M.A. degree in hospital and health administration from the State University of Iowa. He has been selected for promotion to captain and will be assigned to Sneed AFB, Nevada. JOHN J. LOMBARD married the former Barbara Mallon. JOSEPH KANE's wife Alexa, gave birth to their fifth child and third daughter, Sheila.

the 50th anniversary banquet of the North Philadelphia Realty Board. CLEMENT J. VERDEUR, JR. was transferred to Rifle, Colorado by Socony Mobil Oil Company where he will be administrative assistant to the program manager of an oil shale research program. PATRICK J. BANNIGAN's wife Barbara gave birth to a daughter, Beth.



FATHER BLOH



C. VERDEUR



FATHER KELLY

Allentown. Ted is associated with the Mack Transportation Co. JOHN J. MAHER has been appointed to the Alumni Board of Directors as a representative of the Class of '54. Births: JOHN P. McELVENNEY, JR. and his wife Ann, Maine where each is taking a summer course in Ophthalmology. HENRY

Francis X. Donohoe
7119 Cedar Park Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19138

'55

JOSEPH L. DARR, M.D. and JOHN J. SILIQUINI, M.D. met recently at Colby College, Waterville, Maine where each is taking a summer course in Ophthalmology. HENRY

'57

LT. JOHN F. AMBROGI, JR. has been assigned to Naval Intelligence in Washington. D.C. JOSEPH M. BURAK, who teaches English at the F. D. Roosevelt Junior H.S. in Bristol Township, Pa., has been named chairman of the reading department there. JOSEPH M. ERB received his Ed.M. from Rutgers University. REV. CHARLES F. KELLY was ordained to the priesthood by the Most Rev. George W. Ahr, Bishop of Trenton on May 23. LEO W. REILLY received the Samuel Abernathy award for outstanding service at

'58

James J. McDonald
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

THOMAS ADAMS had a story published this spring in the Sewanee Review, "The Cloister." GERALD DEL PRATO spoke to the Wilkesboro, N. J. branch of the American Association of University Women recently on the topic, "The Montessori Method of Education." JOSEPH F. DOYLE received his LL.B. from Villanova Law School in June. JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER has been appointed a professional service representative of McNeil Laboratories, Inc. GEORGE C. SHAMMO was promoted by Bell Telephone Co. to district plant superintendent of the Central

Philadelphia area. THOMAS C. SMITH married the former Judith Anne Cannon in Avon, Conn.

J. GALLAGHER



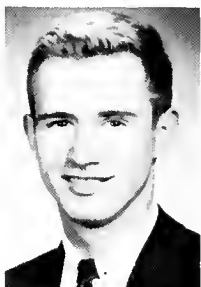
Joseph L. Hanley
5530 North 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

'59

MARTIN J. CONNOLLY will teach English at Haddonfield (N.J.) High School in the fall. WILLIAM HURST, who received his M.S. in education at Temple University, will be associated with the Peirce Junior College this fall. CHARLES K. O'MALLEY is now a C.P.A. practicing in Jenkintown, Pa. ALBERT J. DORLEY, who recently earned his Ph.D. in History from St. John's University and will join Villanova's faculty this fall, was married to the former Mary Spietel. LT. BERNARD T. MILLIGAN married Susan Changler.

'60

Ralph W. Howard
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141



FATHER HARDIN
DR. WHITECAR
DR. LESSE



Two members of the Class of '60 received major awards at Phila. medical colleges. JOHN P. WHITECAR received five of the 21 major awards at Jefferson's commencement, including the prize for the graduate with "the highest general average during the final two years of medical course" and the Edward J. Moore prize for "the senior student with the greatest aptitude in Pediatrics." KENNETH LESSE received the Dean's Award at Hahnemann for the student with "the highest overall average for four years" and the J. A. Langbord Prize for the student demonstrating "humanitarianism in medi-



Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower is briefed on the day's schedule by Robert J. Schaefer, '54, who handled promotion of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Heart Association's recent golf tourney, which also featured participation by Arnold Palmer, Jimmy Demeret, and Roy Bolger.

cine." Other new M.D.'s graduated from Hahnemann include DOCTORS JAMES O. FINNEGAN (see "Vignettes" section); WILLIAM E. AHERNE; NORMAN H. COOPERSMITH; JAMES O. FINNEGAN and MICHAEL A. NERI. Temple Medical awarded M.D.'s to PETER E. FARRELL, WARREN L. PASTOR and NOEL A. YANESSA. LEONARD MIRESE received his master's degree from Temple University. 1ST LT. JOHN J. BANNON was graduated from the U.S. Air Force course for legal officers at Lackland AFB, Texas. THOMAS G. DOUGHERTY has been appointed an assistant secretary of Broad Street Trust Co. REV. ROY T. HARDIN was ordained to the priesthood by the Most Rev. Celestine J. Damiano, Archbishop-Bishop of Camden, N.J. on May 17. RICHARD H. WOLLAVER received his M.S. from Drexel Institute of Technology. *Marriages:* WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER to Adrienne Marie Donaghue. THOMAS B. MERLINO to Mary G. Fulper.

Robert S. Lyons, Jr.
La Salle College
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

'61

FRANCIS J. CARLIN received his M.S. in Chemistry from the University of Delaware. FIRST LT. RICHARD E. DARCY is chief of the examination division of the Army's Finance and Accounting Office at Orleans, France. ANTHONY W. D'ONOFRIO received his LL.B. from Catholic University. JOSEPH X. GROSSO who will commence his senior year at Jefferson Medical College this Fall, went to Hamburg, Germany this summer as a medical exchange student. FRANCIS J. MORAN received his LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN W. RUDY has been awarded a National Institute of Mental Health traineeship at the University of Illinois in Urbana. The program will lead to a Ph.D. in Child Psychology. JOHN J. McHALE was among 39 people killed in a United Air Lines plane crash in Tennessee on July 9. *Marriages:* LOUIS A. DESANCTIS to Ann Rita Decencio. WILLIAM J. KEENAN to Justine

Marie Turi. JOHN W. MCCLELLAN to Elizabeth G. Doyle. *Birth:* To the GEORGE A. CARROLL's their first child, Donna Frances.

'62

Thomas A. Cottone
943 East Chelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19138

ENSIGN JOSEPH G. CROSBY recently received the "Wings" of a Navy aviator. ALEXANDER N. LUSHNYCKY received his M.A. in history from the University of Pennsylvania. MILES MAHONEY was awarded a Master of Social Service degree at Bryn Mawr College. DOMINIC V. O'BRIEN was granted an M.A. in English at the University of Pennsylvania. JOSEF W. RIDGEWAY received an M.Ed. degree from the University of Virginia. GERARD J. ZICCARDI was awarded an M.S. in Library Science by Villanova University and is now employed as a librarian at St. Joseph's College (Pa.). DAVID ZIMMERMAN received a master's degree in Electrical Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. *Marriages:* LAWRENCE J. MAHER to Janet Marie Runzer. LT. ANTHONY J. JOHNSTON to Joanne Marie Santarone. ANTHONY C. MURDOCCA to Lorraine M. Yanno in McAdoo, Pa. LT. THOMAS J. RADWELL to Mary Louise Bondi in Norristown, Pa. FRANCIS J. SEXTON to Dorothy Anne Dunphy.

'63

ANTHONY ABBOTT has been named head basketball coach at St. James High School in Chester, Pa., his alma mater. 2ND LT. ALEXANDER J. DOMERATZKY is taking Air Force navigator training at Connally AFB, Texas. JOSEPH FRY has been named sales engineer for the Philadelphia area by the Loctite Corp. of Newington, Conn. GERARD HEFFERNAN received an M.A. degree at Niagara University. JAMES H. MCCORMICK received his M.A. in English from the University of Pennsylvania. LOUIS E. OSWALD was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Texas.



L. OSWALD

J. FRY

A. ABBOTT



Marriages: JOHN L. HIGGINS 3RD to Madeline M. Varga. PAUL F. MORGANTHALER to Brenda Romano in Orange, N. J. DONALD J. SLOWICKI to Anne Marie Melvin. ROBERT J. WOEFELING to Florence Marie Sprague.

'64

FRANK S. ARENA has been appointed group superintendent of the electronics division of the Philco Corp. WILLIAM E. BORNAK and JOHN E. DRACH recently joined Rohm and Haas Co. BORNAK will work in the firm's research laboratories at Bristol, Pa. DRACH will do similar work at Spring House, Pa.

Marriages: JAMES J. FOLINO to Dorothy Marie Cooke. JOSEPH G. HIRSCHMANN to Gertrude Ann Bennett in New Cumberland, Pa. FRANCIS X. IAQUINTO to Elizabeth M. Hughes. THOMAS F. MCTEAR, III to Nancy Ann Callan.

Chapter and Club News

BERKS COUNTY

The Berks County Chapter of the Alumni Association sponsored a weekend retreat for its members April 10, 11 and 12 and a dinner-dance at Charlie's Valley Inn in Pennside, Pennsylvania on May 16.

NEW YORK

Alums from the revitalized New York area chapter met at the World's Fair Vatican Pavilion for Mass on July 29, then had dinner together afterwards. Officers for the coming year are: HARRY G. WIEBLER, '50, President; THOMAS F. GRUBER, '55, Vice-President; JAMES A. FYNES, '57, Secretary; and JOHN A. KINSLOW, '58, Treasurer.

SOUTH JERSEY

New officers elected in June were: JOHN C. MANNING, '54, President; JOSEPH G. RODDY, '59, Vice-President; and JAMES P. HOLMES, '62, Secretary. JOSEPH A. HATCH, '52, continues as Treasurer. Plans for the coming year include a theatre party on

campus on August 22 and a Stag night September 19.

SUBURBAN WEST

Our newest chapter was organized in January as the Delaware County Chapter of the Alumni Association. The name was subsequently changed to Suburban West to permit interested alumni in western Montgomery and Chester counties to participate in activities.

Officers elected at the February meeting were: J. DONALD COGGINS, '52, President; H. PETER GILLINGHAM, '49, Vice-President; DANIEL H. KANE, '49, Secretary; NICHOLAS P. DIENNA, '56, Treasurer.

At a dinner-meeting at the Lamb Tavern in Springfield on March 19, basketball star FRANK CORACE, '64 was the honored guest. As a local resident, the high scoring captain of the 1964 team has since become a member of the chapter. The April business meeting was followed by movies of La Salle's '63-'64 basketball season. The May meeting featured a talk by ROBERT COURTNEY, PH.D. of the Political Science department, on the "Changing Role of the Vice-President."

MEDICAL SOCIETY

DR. EDWARD J. COVERDALE, '34, was re-elected President of the La Salle College Alumni Medical Society in the recent balloting. Vice-President JAMES C. McLAUGHLIN, '48, Secretary CHARLES B. TRIBIT, JR., '48

and Treasurer LOUIS X. VIGGIANO, '49 were also re-elected to their respective offices.

The Society hosted Le Salle alumni presently in medical school or interning at an informal cocktail party on Sunday afternoon, April 19. Special guests included: BROTHER DANIEL BERNIAN, F.S.C., President of the College; BROTHER F. CHRISTOPHER, F.S.C.; BROTHER GREGORIAN PAUL, F.S.C.; BROTHER M. EDWARD, F.S.C., and DR. JOHN S. PENNY, professor of Biology and department chairman at the College. DR. COVERDALE presented Dr. Penny with a slide projector for the Biology department in behalf of the Society.

ANNUAL AWARD

This year's winner of the Medical Society Award to the "outstanding student in the graduating class preparing for the medical profession" was DENNIS W. CRONIN, who will attend the U. of Pa. Medical School in the fall.

CLASS OF '64

Of this year's Biology majors, six will attend Hahnemann Medical College, five will go to the Jefferson; four to Temple; three to the U. of Pa.; one to St. Louis U. and one to Georgetown Medical School. Nine other Biology majors will go to dental school; eight will do graduate work in Biology; seven will go to Phila. College of Osteopathy and one will go to Temple Law School.

First Alumni Weekend Set Oct. 2-3

The first weekend in October has been designated Alumni Homecoming Weekend, it was announced by DANIEL MCGONIGLE, president of the Association.

Two annual fall events, the Stag Reunion and the Signum Fidei medal presentation, plus many innovations, will form the basis of the first Alumni Weekend in La Salle's history.

The Stag, traditionally held on the first Friday in October, will start the Weekend on October 2 in the College Union Building. Beer, pretzels, sports films in the theatre, Monte Carlo, and other featured attractions will be offered for the \$3.00 admission.

Two major events have been scheduled for Saturday, October 3. An educational program, conducted by the Alpha Epsilon Honor Society and selected faculty members, will be held in the morning and afternoon, and the annual Signum Fidei Dinner, followed by a social, that evening. Guided tours will also be available.

The Signum Fidei medal has been presented by the Alumni Association each year since 1942 to an individual for noteworthy achievement in advancing Christian principles. It has been presented to such persons as BISHOP FULTON J. SHEEN, FATHER JAMES

KELLER, DR. FRANCIS J. BRACELAND and R. SARGENT SHRIVER. Last year's recipient was MOTHER M. BENEDICT, S.C.M.M., American provincial of the Medical Mission Sisters. The Selection committee, under the chairmanship of M. J. SCHAEBLER, '22, expects to announce this year's recipient in the near future.

The medal has been presented at many different types of affairs and for the last three years was given at an alumni Communion Dinner on the Feast of All Saints, November 1. The Alumni Board of Directors decided to separate the annual Alumni Mass from the dinner, open the dinner to Alumni wives, make it a part of Alumni Weekend, and provide for dancing after the dinner.

JOHN J. LOMBARD, JR., ESQ., '56, designated by MCGONIGLE as general chairman of the Weekend, announced that his committees have been working over the summer to insure the success of the undertaking. CHARLES A. AGNEW, '61 and JOHN J. MCGINLEY, '63 are co-chairmen of the Stag Reunion Committee; WILLIAM BURNS, '54 is chairman of Alpha Epsilon's Saturday program; JOSEPH N. MALONE, '56 is dinner chairman. More details on the Weekend will be announced in the near future.

La Salle Vignettes

WALTER HOLT — PDA

Ira Davis/*triple jump to Tokyo*

Another La Salle record of sorts will go to **Ira S. Davis**, '58, this fall, when the quiet, genial triple jumper represents the United States at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo: Ira will be the first La Salle athlete to participate in three consecutive Olympic Games. Ira, who still holds a host of La Salle records in the more familiar track events, is America's number one in his esoteric ("there just isn't enough competition available for triple jumpers in U.S. meets") specialty, the hop, step and jump. Despite an injured ankle, he leaped 52' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " at the Olympic trials in June, then bettered his own American record with a 53' 11" jump in the U.S.-Russian meet last month. Ira feels his chances of improving upon his previous performances (fourth at Rome in 1960, and tenth at Melbourne in 1956) are excellent, but characteristically tempers his optimism: "I'm older, stronger and more knowledgeable . . . then so are the other fellows." The "other fellows" are headed by Poland's Jozef Schmidt, 1960 Gold Medalist and world record holder at 55' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", whom Ira figures is the man to beat when the Games open October 14. Ira is insurance representative for a nationally known company, and must train whenever he has a free moment. He and his wife, Ellen (a secretary in Mayor Tate's office), have two children, Judith, 5, and Ira, Jr., 3.





Claude Koch/*a see for "The Kite"*

"A touching, evocative piece of work—touching because some part of the reader's self has been recalled." "America," the influential national Catholic weekly magazine, thus described "The Kite in the Sea," the third novel by **Claude F. Koch**, '40, whose short story, "Wellington," appears in this issue. It will be the basis for a segment of his next novel, which is expected to be published next year. Koch, intense and soft-spoken, is an associate professor of English at La Salle, besides being a prolific writer of equally intense and sensitive prose. His earlier novels, "Island Interlude" in 1952 and "Light in Silence" in 1958, were greeted with critical plaudits, and he has won attention for short stories published in a myriad of literary magazines, among them the highly regarded "Antioch" and "Sewanee Reviews," in addition to La Salle's own "four quarters." Koch has also excelled in the classroom. Last year, he received a \$1000 Lindback Award, given annually for "distinguished teaching." He joined the College staff in 1946, after serving as a Marine Corps major during World War Two. He earned his master's degree at the University of Florida under a Sewanee Fellowship in fiction in 1955-56. Koch and his wife, Mary, have six children—five boys and a girl—and live in nearby Mt. Airy.

Jim Finnegan/

Mr. and Mrs. M.D.

It is an increasingly commonplace, but nevertheless difficult, feat for a student to earn a degree while caring for a wife and children. But if you like to play "Can You Top This," recall the Drs. **Finnegan, James O., '60**, and **Loretta**, who simultaneously earned Doctor of Medicine degrees this June at Hahnemann Medical College, while raising their three children — Mark, 2½, Matthew, 1½, and Michael, 10 months. Dr. Jim, a native of Pittsburgh, attended Central Catholic High School and the University of Pittsburgh before enrolling at La Salle. As an undergraduate, he was president of his Junior class and a member of the Interfraternity Council. Dr. Loretta is a graduate of Ursinus College. They make their home near Hahnemann Hospital, where both are serving their internship.

WALTER HOLT — PDA



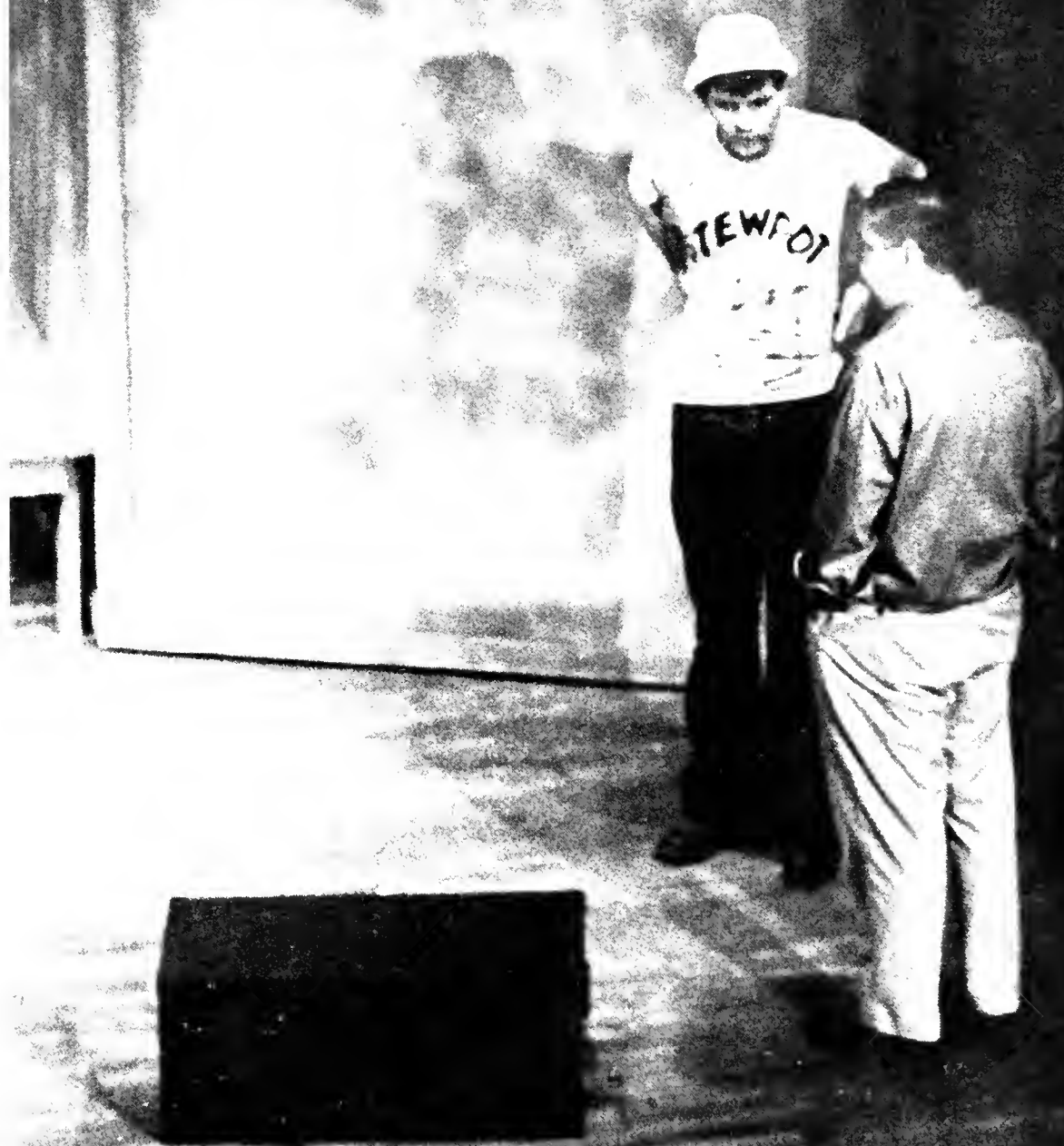
Juan Suarez-Rivas/*Bay of Pigs revisited*

"The United States made many mistakes that contributed to the eventual success of the Castro revolution in Cuba," according to **Juan Suarez-Rivas, '67**, a sophomore in the School of Arts and Sciences, who took part in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and was a Castro prisoner for 20 months thereafter. "Castro is considered invincible because of the Bay of Pigs failure," Juan asserts. "It badly damaged the U. S. image in Latin America, but the hit-and-run attacks (by exiles) are helping to repair this damage and restore Cubans' faith in the eventual overthrow of Castro." Juan contends that "feeling was more general against (previous dictator) Batista than against Castro, but if we had known what Castro was, we probably would have kept Batista!" He adds that, "Castro still has the support of some Cubans. They are well indoctrinated and some do have a better economic life now — but they have sacrificed their freedom to get it." Juan, who is the son of former Cuban senator Dr. Eduardo Suarez Rivas — now a Miami lawyer, attended a Christian Brothers school in Havana for ten years before his family left Cuba in 1960, when he was 17. He was in Miami three months when the invasion alert was sounded, and left in January, 1961 for intensive training in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Two days after the landing on April 17, the retreat order was given, and Juan and many of his compatriots were trapped in the swamps for six days before their capture. Nearly two years later, he was among the 1,179 prisoners whose ransom was negotiated by James B. Donovan. Juan, like most Cuban expatriots, yearns for the day when he can return to his homeland — after Castro is kicked out, which he claims is "just a matter of time."



LAWRENCE KANEVSKY

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